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Discontent in S. Vietnam
Isolated Bhutan
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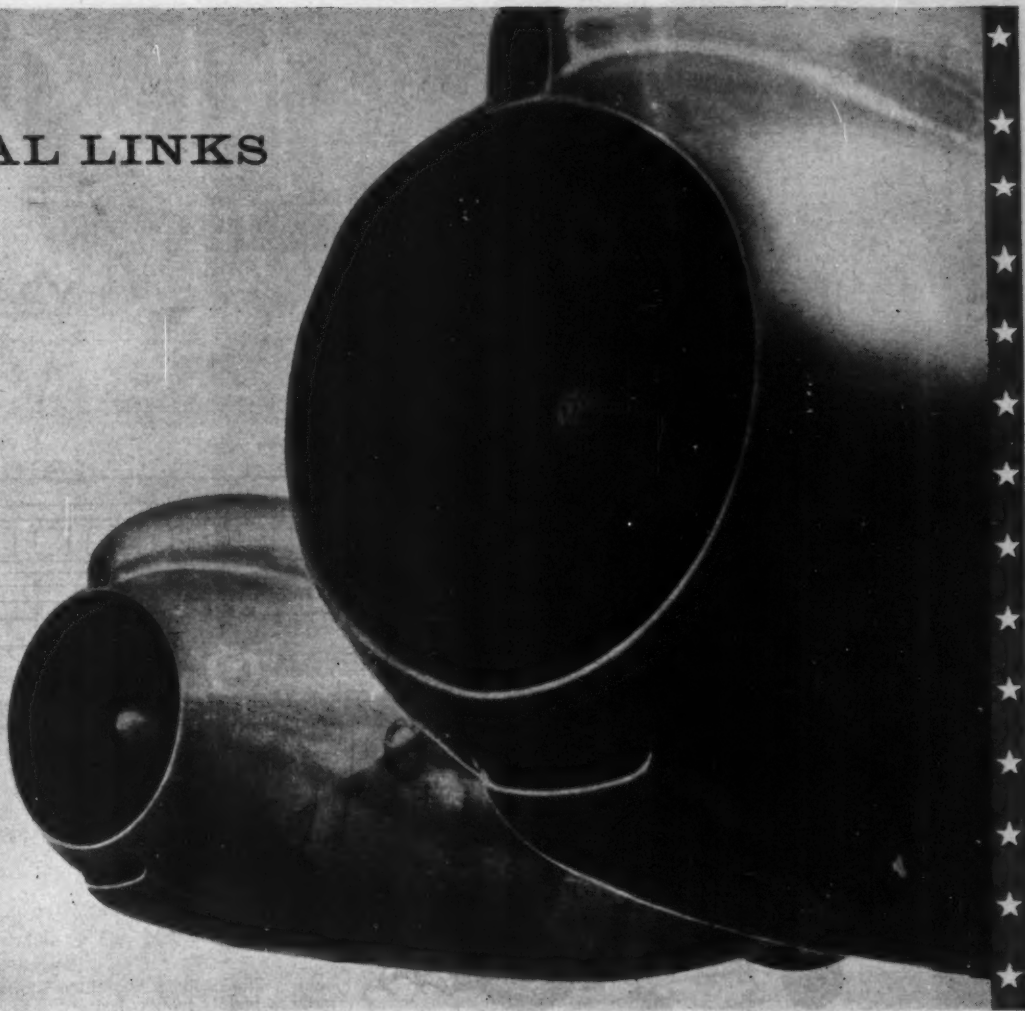
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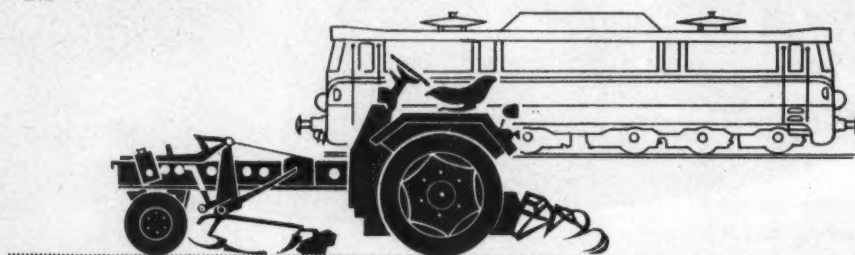
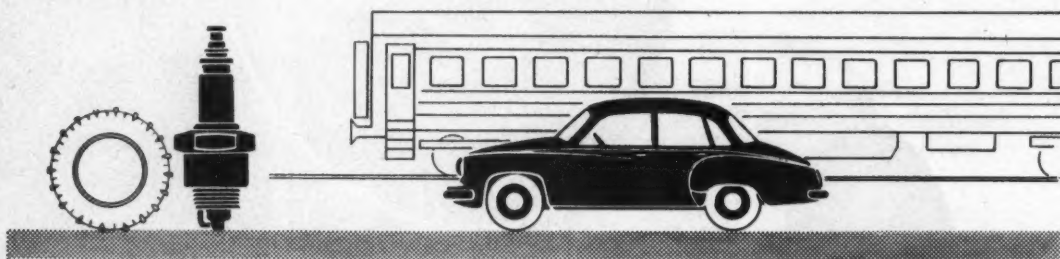
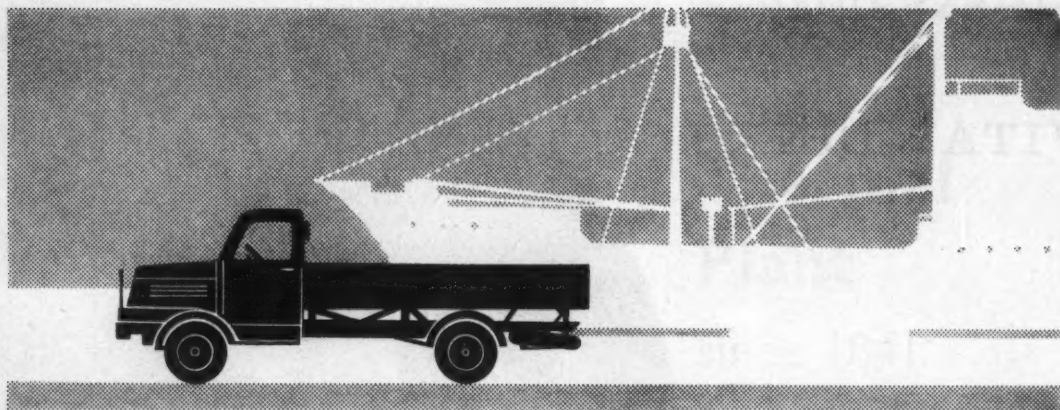


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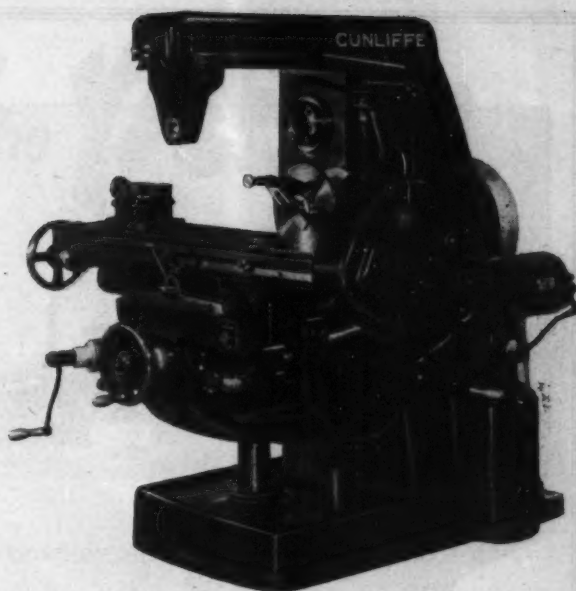
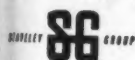
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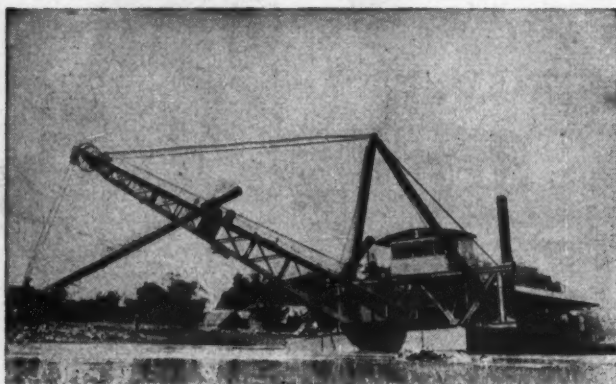
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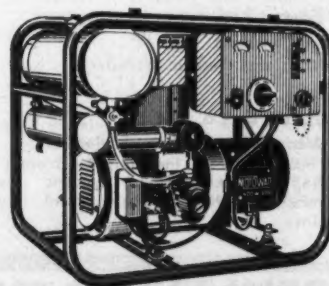
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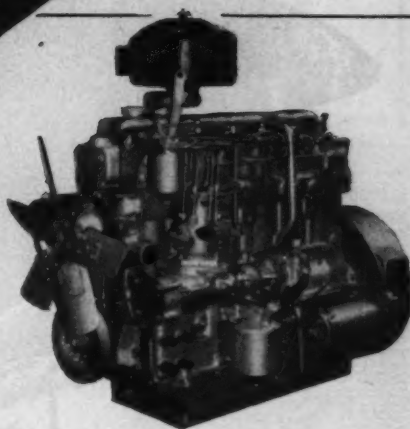
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CONTENTS

Volume XV

Number 3

EDITORIALS

Isolated Bhutan	Dev Murarka	11
The Wealth of Kazakhstan	Special Correspondent	13
Tagore Centenary	B. B. Ray Chaudhuri	14
India Office Library	S. R. Tikekar	15

ASIAN SURVEY

Korea: Anti-US Feeling in S. Korea	Special Correspondent	20
China: Accent on Foreign Affairs	Special Correspondent	21
India: More People	Indian Correspondent	21
Japan: Stronger Powers Planned for Police	Stuart Griffin	22
Australia: Difficulties with S.E. Asia	Charles Meeking	22
Pakistan: Oil Agreement with Russia	Pakistan Correspondent	23
Malaya: 'No' to Seato	Kuala Lumpur Correspondent	24
Indonesia: Greater Stability	Indonesian Correspondent	24
Singapore: Trade Union Tension	Singapore Correspondent	25

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

RECENT BOOKS

ECONOMICS AND TRADE		
US Economy in the Far East	E. H. Rawling	31
Petroleum Prospects in East Pakistan	Ghulam Malik	32
Japanese Industry's Inventiveness		34

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NOTES

COMPANY MEETING

British-American Tobacco Company Limited	37
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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.

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TELEPHONE: WELBECK 7439

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The Laos Delusion

SANITY has won a round (on points) and commonsense has been given another chance: the British and Soviet Governments have issued a cease-fire appeal to Laos and have reconvened the International Control Commission (India, Canada, Poland). Simultaneously, Prince Sihanouk's proposal for a 14-nation conference on Laos has also been accepted, and will meet in Geneva almost at once. While it is regrettable that it took so long to come to this obvious conclusion, it is gratifying that the USSR did not harden its stand on Laos because of US intervention in Cuba.

It may indeed be true that the abortive Cuban invasion has opened the eyes of President Kennedy as to facts in the international arena as compared with the fiction he has been presented with by the US Central Intelligence Agency. That also explains why he has appointed General Maxwell D. Taylor to improve the intelligence reports reaching his desk.

That the President was misinformed about Laos just as he was about Cuba, is evident from the remarks on March 24 about the history of the Laotian conflict, which bore no resemblance to reality. He gave a picture of a country which, on the "clear" premises of the 1954 settlement at Geneva was striving to be "neutral, free of external domination by anyone" and where, at the end of last year "a series of sudden manoeuvres occurred, and the Communists and their supporters turned to a new and greatly intensified military effort to take over". During the past few months, the President said, the Pathet Lao "have had increasing support and direction from outside. Soviet planes, I regret to say, have been conspicuous in a large-scale airlift into the battle area. . . ." It will be noted: not a word about US efforts to gain influence and to practice "external domination" of Laos contrary to the "clear" premises of Geneva, or about the blatant responsibility of the US for the blockade when Prince Souphanna Phouma formed his neutralist Government, thus inducing the Russians to fly in oil and other essential goods. Nor was it apparently necessary for the President to "regret to say" anything about the \$300 million worth of arms sent by the US which made possible General Phoumi's rebellion against the neutralist Government, or about American support in the battle against Vientiane which, in turn, provoked the USSR to fly arms to the Pathet Laos.

No doubt, by now President Kennedy will have had an opportunity of studying the facts: namely that a genuinely neutralist Laos under Souphanna Phouma was crushed with US aid last year; that US military assistance to the Laotian Right far exceeded anything the Laotian Left received from the outside; and that General Phoumi's capture of Vientiane

was a Pyrrhic victory which did not settle anything. It seems clear that Laos cannot be held by military means as a western satellite, and that it will take long and careful negotiations at Geneva to prevent it from becoming a Communist one. But the goodwill on the Communist side to keep a neutral Laos between the two hemispheres seems to exist, as is proved by the basic agreement between the UK and the USSR as co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference. It now remains for the US to appreciate the advantages of a truly neutral belt in Indo-China on the Cambodian pattern. Perhaps the Cuban interlude will help commonsense to prevail.

The Korean Enigma

THERE are so many trouble spots in the world just now, that, over Cuba, Algeria, the Congo and Laos, one was almost prone to forget the continued smouldering of some latent volcanoes like Korea. A sharp reminder of the latter's problems came when the Political Committee of the United Nations met to discuss the question of Korea's reunification, and seated South Korea—albeit without a vote—and invited North Korea to attend on the condition that it accepted the authority and jurisdiction of the UN. At the time of writing, N. Korea has not yet replied, but we hope that she will show her goodwill by sending a representative. The great question is only how reunification can be achieved, and it is doubtful whether, under present conditions, the UN discussions will be fruitful.

Everybody pays lip service to reunification: the North, the South, the US and UN. But, if it is brought about without the presence of American troops, the rot in the social and political fabric of the South may make an ultimate Communist take-over inevitable. This would be unacceptable to the West. If, on the other hand, the US forces remain, reunification might mean the extension of the Chang Myun regime—and of the US bases—to the Chinese and Soviet frontiers, and that the North will never allow.

Whether the suggested UN formula—genuine and free elections under UN control—offers a solution, is also not so clear. It presupposes the existence of genuine political parties and an informed public. In the North there is one monolithic party, and it is not known whether there exists a basis there for alternative parties. In the South, at the time of last year's election, there remained only the Democratic Party after the collapse of Rhee's Liberals and, for this reason, was victorious. But it's real popular support, if any, was extremely weak. As a result of international blackmail and graft, the party has split since then. It now consists of "ins" and "outs"

—without any difference in principle which is: the spoils of office. How about the informed public which would have to vote in all-Korean elections? The North has information monopoly, while in the South the Rhee monopoly has been replaced by chaos. In twelve months, 1,600 new publications have sprung up. No doubt some print the facts—but who can sort them out?

No wonder then that neutralism seems to be gaining among South Koreans as a possible way for the future (see p. 20). The students, who were the driving force in last year's revolution, are getting restless. They realise that without the power stations, mines and heavy industry of the North, the country can never hope to be prosperous or truly independent. They point to starving farmers and to the fact that in the South more than half the urban workers are without jobs. The students are now on the march again—this time for reunification through neutralism as the basic aim of national policy. Perhaps, this time again, they may influence the next step their long-suffering country will take towards a more peaceful future.

Discontent in S. Vietnam

PERSISTENT reports from Saigon claim that there has been a deterioration in the S. Vietnamese situation; Communist guerillas (Viet Cong) have suddenly become more numerous and active, and infiltration from North Vietnam has again been alleged, though without proof. SEATO at its last session at Bangkok, declared its "firm resolve not to acquiesce in the takeover of South Vietnam". The Viet Cong were also said to have tried to sabotage the presidential elections on April 9, but owing to the "considerable effort" made by the Government, this "general insurrection" was crushed. Ngo Dinh Diem was again re-elected by 88.78 per cent of the voters, while his more important competitors have been in prison since the *coup* of last November. It is known that guerilla warfare has never ceased in S. Vietnam, and it is possible that dissatisfaction may have increased. But even more likely is that the outcry about the danger is artificial. The recent setbacks in Laos make it desirable for the US to strengthen Diem's army by 30,000 men and to fortify their foothold in the area.

Organizing Aid

THE fourth meeting of the Development Assistance Group (DAG) was held in London recently. The DAG is an *ad hoc* committee, set up in January 1960, for consultation between the aid-giving countries of the West (including Japan). It is meant to fill the gap during the period when the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation is being transformed into the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). At the London meeting it was decided to appoint an American as permanent chairman, and a French representative as vice-chairman.

The question of aid to the underdeveloped countries is becoming more urgent than ever. Some Western governments (including the new American administration) are no longer content to sit back and leave the bulk of the task to private investors. Not only has governmental assistance to the developing countries to be increased, but a greater measure

of enlightened cooperation between donor countries has also to be brought about. In both the USA and Britain the Governments are taking the first steps in the direction of coordinating their own national efforts. President Kennedy is amalgamating all the US aid-giving and administering agencies, while in Britain a Department of Technical Cooperation, with a Minister in charge, is to be set up.

But the main problem is that while the need for aid is constantly growing as more and more underdeveloped countries appear on the international scene, the sources of aid are not increasing at anything like the same rate. And whenever western economies have suffered from even minor depressions or recessions, the prices of the main export items of the primary-producing countries have fallen, wiping out a great deal of the benefits of aid. This problem will not be solved until some kind of commodity price stabilisation plan is worked out. Meanwhile President Kennedy wants to win Congressional support for his new foreign aid plan in which he not only intends to increase the foreign aid budget of \$4,000 million proposed by President Eisenhower, but get it voted five years ahead. The second proposal is of urgent importance to the aid-receiving countries, and if approved, will go a long way to meet their planning requirements. Hitherto aid has been given on a year-to-year basis with the result that the recipient nations have been given no guarantee of the minimum amount of assistance they could expect over a sizeable period of time, and consequently have been unable to plan soundly or with much confidence. President Kennedy would like all Western governments to earmark one per cent of their national income each year for foreign aid, and thus increase significantly the West's contribution. The idea is that the division of this aid between the USA and western Europe should be 45/55. But the President's chances of success with Congress depend largely on whether the Europeans agree to commit themselves to contribute definite amounts regularly.

US—Pakistan Relations

GENERAL Ayub Khan, the Pakistan President, has had hopes of leading Mr. Kennedy by the hand through the jungle of East and South-East Asian affairs. He has hoped to rival Dr. Adenauer, who is equally ambitious to be America's mentor in matters relating to Europe and the Soviet Union. But the US has disappointed them both with the youthful tyro Kennedy coolly ignoring their offers. At the same time, the US is aware of Pakistan's dissatisfaction and awaits a suitable occasion for making fresh approaches and promises.

The continuance of military and economic aid to Pakistan is part and parcel of American policy for the Middle East and South-East Asia, so that Pakistan should not have any fear of losing it. As for the increasing volume of US aid to India, nothing much can be done about it. The American aid to Pakistan amounts to US \$1,300 million against US \$3,700 million given to India which is much bigger both in area and population.

Pakistan's recent agreement with the Soviet Union for a 30,000 million dollar loan for oil prospecting, and the recent moves to improve relations with China are less of an American exercise than an attempt to test its own independence as well as probably an effort to "keep up with the Joneses" of India.

ISOLATED BHUTAN

DEV MURARKA

REMOTE, picturesque and inaccessible Bhutan has burst into limelight, as a result of the tussle between India and China in the Himalayan region, which involves her very deeply. This small kingdom with an area of 18,000 square miles has a 300-mile-long border common with Tibet in the North and an equally long common border with India to the South and East. Nearby is the even smaller kingdom of Sikkim, and beyond Sikkim is Nepal.

Bhutan has an estimated population of 700,000 who live in tall houses dotting the valleys which invariably run North and South between the spurs of the Himalayas. Nearly 75 per cent of the population is Buddhist and the balance is Hindu of Nepalese origin. The Nepalese are concentrated in the southern part of the country. The majority of the people are of Mongolian extraction, speak a language akin to Tibetan and most of them recognise the Dalai Lama as their spiritual head. It can be safely said, therefore, that culturally Bhutan is orientated towards Tibet. Lamas are called in to cure diseases but more popular is *Pau*, the witch doctor, a survival of the cult of *Phon*, or devil worship. The Bhutanese are hospitable people. On visiting their houses one is offered tea flavoured with butter and salt. The people are not very poor but the houses are dark with smoke and flies. A frequent sight is the remains of burnt houses.

In ritual and social relationships, but above all in autocratic rule, Bhutan is still in a state of feudalism, but of a rather weak type as there is no hereditary nobility, and moreover attempts are being made at establishing administration on modern lines. Recruits for services are chosen on merit and the existence of the *Tsongdu*—the Bhutanese Assembly—marks the growth of political consciousness.

Till the end of last century Bhutan was not much of an unitary state. It was divided into four provinces, each ruled by a *Penlop*, or landlord. The king, called *Deb Raja*, was appointed by the most powerful of the *Penlops* or sometimes a *Penlop* used to become the king himself. There was also a parallel spiritual authority to the king called *Dharma Raja* who was reputed to be an incarnation of Buddha and found from time to time among the highest families. The post of *Dharma Raja* vanished about 40 years ago for reasons which have never been very clear.

The present ruler, Maharaja Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, is 33 years old and third in the line of kingship, established in 1907 when the British Government was worried about disorders in Tibet, and consequently supported the *Penlop* of the Tongsa province to come to power. The present Maharaja mounted the throne in 1952 and has a western educated wife.

Until the reforms initiated by the present ruler, the king was advised by a council of officials and people's representatives. But in recent years the political structure has changed and a number of social reforms have also been carried out. The Maharaja has freed nearly 5,000 slaves with the option of continuing as paid servants or accepting grants of land. The incidence of venereal diseases, widespread in Bhutan, has been greatly reduced, schools have been opened and the medium of instruction in these schools is Hindi, the language of northern India, a clear indication of the attempt to orientate

the State towards India. At present there are about 100 schools with about 300 teachers. Many of the promising boys are sent to India for higher education.

The important reforms in the political sphere include the inauguration of *Tsongdu* a few years ago. It consists of 130 members and normally meets in Tashi-Cho-Zong, the winter capital, or Punakha, the summer capital. One-fourth of the members are nominated by the king and the rest are elected indirectly, the people electing the village headmen who send representatives to *Tsongdu*. Although nominally there is no prime minister, the post is held by 43-year-old Jigmi Dorji, brother-in-law of the king. He also comes from an aristocratic family. His mother is the sister of the king of Sikkim. Bhutan has a poorly armed militia of 10,000 men. The only political movement worth noting is the Bhutan National Congress mostly supported by the Nepalese in Bhutan, who have been discontented since 1959 when they were granted citizenship rights but further entry from Nepal was prohibited. Even this mild political body is not favoured by the authorities and it has to operate from Siliguri in West Bengal, India.

The economy of Bhutan is mainly agricultural. Recently the Geological Survey of India have discovered rich deposits of copper in the state and some thought is being given to exploit the ore. A great source of income for Bhutan used to be the trade with Tibet, particularly the sale of rice. In 1959 all trade was stopped with Tibet and soon there was discontent in northern parts of Bhutan, as rice in Tibet was sold at the fabulous price of Rs. 180 per maund (82 lbs.), against Rs. 15 per maund in Bhutan. The state has an annual revenue of Rs. 120,000. But a large part of the country's income seems to be absorbed by the landlords. Furthermore between 25 to 40 per cent of the state revenues is spent on monasteries. As for aid, Bhutan receives an annual subsidy of 500,000 rupees from India.

Much attention is focused nowadays on the actual status of Bhutan. At the time of British rule in India, Bhutan came under the protection of the British. When India became independent in 1947, a "stand still agreement" was made with Bhutan, but in 1949 a treaty was signed, very much modelled on the one of 1910, containing the following provision:

"The Government of India undertakes to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On its part the Government of Bhutan agrees to be guided by the advice of the Government of India in regard to its foreign relations."

Relations between India and Bhutan continued as before for a number of years after the treaty was signed. Bhutan remained inaccessible. The only route from India to Bhutan lay through Sikkim, the 14,000-ft.-high Nathu La pass and the Chumbi valley. In contrast there were several roads from Bhutan to Tibet. Things began to move after the Chinese assumption of control in Tibet. It was also discovered that the Chinese had marked nearly 300 square miles of Bhutanese territory in the North and the East as their own in maps published in China.

To strengthen relations with Bhutan, Mr. Nehru paid a visit to the country in 1958. Simultaneously, protests were made to China about the maps. Nehru drew attention to the matter

in his letter to Chou En-lai on December 14, 1958. Chou En-lai's reply made no reference to Bhutan. Again on March 22, 1959, Nehru mentioned the matter in his letter to Chou En-lai, who only replied on September 8, 1959, and wrote that the boundary between Bhutan and China did not fall within the scope of negotiations with India on the boundary question. The correspondence continued between the two Prime Ministers but no satisfactory result was obtained. At present the stalemate continues although now and then reports of military incursions by China are circulated by the press.

In India the first reaction to the Chinese evasions was to find new ways of reaching Bhutan so that supplies might be rushed there in case of emergency. Economically too an outlet had to be found for Bhutan since her trade with Tibet had come to a standstill. Therefore, work started on the construction of three roads between India and Bhutan. The first one which is due to be completed this year, will start from the end of the railway line at Alipur in India, about 25 miles from the Bhutanese border and will run 100 miles inside Bhutan as far as Sinchu La, 6,000 feet above sea level. Another one will go through Nathu La and the third one through the Dwaras. The financing of these roads is mainly done by India to the tune of Rs. 150 million.

In addition, India has undertaken to provide Rs. 700,000 every year for development projects over and above the annual subsidy. This will be spent on hydro-electric projects and industrial enterprises. The combined impact of the opening of new roads and industrial and agricultural investment is bound to be almost revolutionary and many in India are anxious about the possible consequences.

Politically, the Maharajah has declared that India has every

right to conduct Bhutan's foreign relations and undertake her defence in case of aggression. Some Bhutanese are being trained with the Indian Army and officers trained in India are trying to reorganize the army. Bhutan on her own can never be a match for China, and India treats the borders of Bhutan, Nepal and Sikkim as the final line of Chinese advance. Mr. Nehru has made it clear that any violation of these borders will force India to fight.

The most recent step affecting Bhutanese affairs was the visit of the King and Prime Minister of Bhutan to India last January. Apart from broad discussions about defence, loans and other matters, the occasion was also used to straighten out some of the political differences which have arisen between India and Bhutan. First of all there was the demand by Tsongdu that the boundary between India and Bhutan should be shown as an international boundary, followed by the demand that Bhutan had the right of establishing legations in other countries as an independent state. As the Prime Minister of Bhutan declared in October 1960 "We do not consider ourselves a protectorate of India."

The reaction of the Indian Government to these demands was not favourable and they were turned down. As for the 300 Tibetan refugees who were initially not allowed to cross over to India, this question was settled favourably for Bhutan.

The Chinese are trying to wean away Bhutan from absolute reliance on India. They have scrupulously avoided violating Bhutanese territory and have offered to negotiate the demarcation of the boundary with Bhutan. They have also offered financial help to Bhutan. All these moves have been turned down by the Bhutanese but some sections in Bhutan may think it wise to respond to the Chinese overtures.



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By sending a man into orbit, the USSR has achieved a world-wide triumph. Yet she has accomplished other feats which, although not so well known abroad, are no less of a miracle and are bound to have far-reaching sociological and economic repercussions, particularly in Asia. While the big question of how to raise the living standards of economically underdeveloped countries still represents one of the major international headaches, the USSR has, within an astoundingly short period, managed to achieve in some of the most backward, desert-ridden, illiterate and poverty-stricken areas of Central Asia a standard of living which can be the envy of some European and certainly of some of the Asian and African countries. It is true that, in many instances, this conversion was to a large extent aided by the potential indigenous riches of the respective regions. However, such latent wealth can be found also in other countries where, so far, the local riches have not been utilised for the benefit of the inhabitants. This makes the Russian achievement even more important because they have proved what can be done with enthusiasm, determination and resourcefulness. 90 million acres of virgin soil were cultivated, transport and social services introduced and industries created in these areas.

Perhaps the most conspicuous example of this gigantic enterprise is what happened in Kazakhstan, the Soviet Socialist Republic stretching from the borders of the Caspian to the Chinese border and from the Altai Mountains to the reaches of the Volga. Its 1,100,000 square miles (seven times the size of Japan and eleven times that of Britain) are populated by 9,301,000, and still contain vast stretches of virgin land which came into the news recently when Prime Minister Khrushchev attended a conference at Tselinograd (Akmolinsk) to supervise personally the plans for their development. But this serves only to describe the enormous possibilities of Kazakhstan, for even without this new scheme, it seems incredible what has been achieved there during the comparatively short time since the inception of the Republic.

In the middle of the 18th century, Catherine II annexed part of the country belonging to Kazakh nomad herdsmen, and despite some sanguine uprisings like the one under Sarim Datov, the whole of Kazakhstan became a Tsarist colony a hundred years later. The usual extermination of the local population followed and the country remained debilitated until the advent of Soviet power.

It took a few years before the new regime consolidated itself sufficiently to tackle the innumerable development schemes it had to face in the Asian part of the Soviet Union. Work in Kazakhstan was started with the building of railways through desert, steppes and mountains with the view of linking newly discovered mineral deposits with industrial centres which were simultaneously established. From then onwards, the country's development progressed rapidly and there seems to be no limit to further expansion.

In 1913, there were 20,000 workers in the whole of Kazakhstan, while today over two million people are engaged in an ever-growing industry which comprises 26,000 enterprises ranging from mineral extraction to some of the largest synthetic rubber works in the world and include a large



The Wealth of KAZAKHSTAN

By a Special Correspondent

variety of goods like the steel mill equipment of the Alma Ata Heavy Machinery Works, a big chemical industry and the manufacture of medical apparatus and precision instruments. Mining equipment is produced in the new town of Karaganda and automatic presses at Chimkent, only to mention a few industrial centres. Kazakhstan produced last year 20 million yards of woollen and cotton fabrics and 800,000 tons of cement.

The country is particularly rich in minerals. It is the chief supplier of the USSR of copper and other non-ferrous metals, has large cadmium and gallium resources and half of the Soviet Union's known deposits of gold, molybdenum, tin and fluorspar, in addition to zinc, lead and silver. The nickel wealth of the Kazakhs are even larger than the ones of New Caledonia in the Pacific. Iron ore output was two million tons last year, of coal 31 million tons, while oil production reached 1½ million tons.

Agriculturally, Kazakhstan also occupies a place of high importance. Of the 90 million acres of virgin land brought under the plough in the USSR, 50 million are in Kazakhstan, and the country, with a total of 71 million acres under crop. It is the second granary of the USSR, producing 16 millions of grain p.a., with the help of 250,000 tractors and 100,000 harvester combines.

In the field of education and social services, progress has also been staggering. While, during 80 years of occupation, Tsarist Russia spent only just over £1 or \$3 on education in Kazakhstan (which that time had only 11 schools), the country has now two academies of science and 107 scientific institutes which have already provided over a quarter of a million of specialists to industry. Similarly, the number of doctors has risen from 196 in 1913 to over 10,000, in addition to 37,000 medical assistants.

TAGORE CENTENARY

B. B. RAY CHAUDHURI

THE centenary of the birth of the Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore is almost the centenary of the birth of resurgent and new India. It is undoubtedly one of the two greatest centennial events in India's history in the latter half of the 20th century, viz, the centenary of the first battle of Indian independence, popularly dubbed by the British Raj as the "Sepoy Mutiny", and the centenary of the birth of India's national poet who was popularly described during his lifetime as "India's Shakespeare", "Poet Laureate of Asia" and proudly as the first and only Asian Nobel Prize winner in Literature. To write about Tagore is to write the history of India's cultural, philosophical, political and even economic developments during the last one-hundred years. It is a task which even the most prolific writer of Indian history would hesitate to undertake unless he devoted almost his lifetime producing a 'Tagore Encyclopaedia'. Tagore was a multi-dimensional figure. He was a poet, philosopher, artist, educationalist, essayist, novelist, dramatist, social and religious reformer, and surprisingly a pioneer of Indian industrialism by his creation of Sriniketan, a typical Indian industrial establishment attached to Santiniketan.

Most of the educated Bengalis of the 1920s are a product of the Tagore school of thought. For their nationalism and internationalism started when they began to realize the philosophy of Rabindra Nath which Pandit Nehru in his "Discovery of India" pointed out: "More than any other Indian, he has helped to bring into harmony the ideas of the East and the West. . . . He has been India's internationalist par excellence, believing and working for international co-operation . . . Tagore, the aristocratic artist, turned democrat with proletarian sympathies, represented essentially the cultural tradition of India, the tradition of accepting life in the fullness thereof and going through it with song and dance." In his Hibbert Lectures on the "Religion of Man" (1931) Tagore asked us "to realize the supreme in the heart of us all". It is a pity that some modern Bengali poets, forgetting the great Tagorian heritage, proclaim with impunity that Tagore's works "are European literature written in the Bengali language, and they are the first of their kind". On his 80th

birthday, Tagore wrote *Crisis in Civilization* in which his opening remark was "Today I complete eighty years of my life. As I turn back to the long stretch of years behind me and view them in clearer perspective, I am struck by the change that has taken place in my attitude and in the psychology of my countrymen, a change that is tragic."

Tagore not only gave India her National Anthem but inspired in the Indians the great awakening by his speeches and writings in the early years of India's struggle for freedom. How often we echoed his clarion call: "Today the gates of night's fortress crumble into the dust—On the crest of awakening dawn assurance of new life proclaims 'Fear Not'." Rabindra Nath was a pilgrim in an eternal journey—always striving, never despairing. Some of the English renderings of his beautiful Bengali verses will give some idea to the readers of the nature of the Poet. In his poem, "I am a pilgrim", he says: "Though the evening comes with slow steps and has signalled for all songs to cease; Though your companions are gone to their rest and you are tired; Though fear brood in the dark and the face of the sky is veiled; Yet O my bird, listen to me, do not close your wings."

The Western world appreciated Tagore more for his forthright denunciation of Nazism and Japanese militarism. He told the Japanese militarists who claimed to build up a new Asian civilization that they were trying to establish "a civilization built on human skulls and bones." He described the Nazis as "the gluttons who lust for flesh, the traffickers in festering carrion". He also condemned Colonialism, and in his poem "Africa" he exposed "the savage greed of the civilized". His lofty humanism never compromised with narrow nationalism, and he reminded us: "Emancipation from the bondage of the soil—is no freedom for the tree."

He never accepted the orthodox doctrine of Renunciation. "Deliverance is not for me in renunciation. I feel the embrace of freedom in a thousand bonds of delight. No, I shall never shut the doors of my senses. The delights of sight and hearing and touch shall bear my delight." He never shut himself in the prison of smaller self and "from the shore of humanity", as he described India, he intoned: "I am restless, I am athirst for far away things. O Great Beyond, O the keen call of the flute! I forget, I ever forget, that I have no wings to fly that I am bound in the spot ever more."

Tagore always upheld the dignity of all men in all lands for all time. He will forever remain India's greatest pride and glory. Mr. Humayun Kabir in his introduction to the Tagore Commemorative volume, *Towards Universal Man*, states, "One can never account for the emergence of a genius, for genius is always something in the nature of an exception to the general rule." Dr. Radhakrishnan says about Tagore "Being a poet, Rabindra Nath uses the visible world as a means of shadowing forth the invisible. He touches the temporal with the light of the eternal. The material world becomes transparent as his spirit moves in it. The world is not a snare nor its good a delusion." When he wrote "Jana Gana Mana" a song was born at Santiniketan that was destined to be the National Anthem of India.

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INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY

S. R. TIKEKAR

THE India Office Library in London cannot stand any division and the world of learning and scholarship cries out against the proposed partition between India and Pakistan on the one hand and the United Kingdom on the other. Such a division will only begin the process of disintegration. Burma, Ceylon, Nepal, Tibet, not to speak of Aden, Central Asia, Malaya . . . will then put in their respective claims, which it will be very difficult to brush aside having once accepted the principle of division between the two main claimants.

Far reaching repercussions in India itself would also result, once the principle of the division of the common legacy is recognized and acted upon. The Museum in Calcutta or the Prince of Wales Museum in Bombay, will have to return so many of their unique pieces to this or that state who will be encouraged to put in their claims, that hardly anything worth exhibiting will, after such division, be left in the National Museums of Calcutta, Bombay or Madras. The vicious and harmful tendency starting from the top will leave a trail of undesirable reactions.

The exceptional importance of the unique collection that India Office Library (IOL) undoubtedly is, can adequately be appreciated only by declaring it an international asset. In fact, it has always been treated as such and it has been built only on that assumption. It does not belong to any one nation if by merit of that ownership it is sought to be partitioned between two or more claimants. If there are many nations who claim it as their property, let them contribute all they can to make the cataloguing quick; to print the catalogues and thus make the IOL fully useful to any one in the world who wants to use it. In the absence of adequate catalogues, its utility is limited and with the cooperation of the nations who claim close affinity with the material stored in IOL, rare MSS could soon be printed, after careful editing.

Indology so far has been studied intensively and extensively by non-Indians from outside India. Such rare texts have been made available to the world of learning by scholars in Europe and America, that it is now impossible to start on any new project of research without paying the highest tribute to the predecessors, who provided the tools of study. Max Muller gave us the text of the *Rig Veda*, the most ancient book of mankind. Whitney from the Yale University (USA) gave us the *Atharva Veda*. A. B. Keith was responsible for supplying us with the text of the black *Yajur Veda*. *Vedic Concordance* by Bloomfield is another such gigantic task. It is doubtful whether the Indians left to themselves would have ever printed the Vedic texts at all. Such projects were, in those days, unthinkable in India for material as well as moral reasons.

In order to attract a wide range of scholars from Europe and America, to secure the "foreign" spirit in the study of languages, which is healthy and strength-giving, it is necessary that the IOL should remain in a centrally situated place of learning. And what better place than London is there to meet all the requirements? Furthermore, adequately trained staff are available in very limited numbers, for the present at least, in India and Pakistan. The physical climate of India is not either favourable to the upkeep of old records as is realized

from the oft-repeated proposal to air-condition the entire building of the National Archives in Delhi.

In India only the first generation of trained librarians and curators is taking shape, and most of the librarians of the departmental libraries in New Delhi are busy clearing up the arrears from the past legacy. Furthermore, evidence shows that both the Government and the public were till recently fully unaware of the responsibilities of libraries and librarians. When, by an act of the Indian Parliament, it was made compulsory for publishers/authors to deposit a copy of each book, pamphlet, newspaper or periodical, at their own cost, at three places, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, it was expected that an adequate financial provision for their upkeep would be made. So far nothing has been provided for Bombay and Madras by the Government of India, although the Act has been in operation since November 1955, and in the meantime heaps and bundles of books are accumulating, newspapers and periodicals are being sold as waste-paper after a few months.

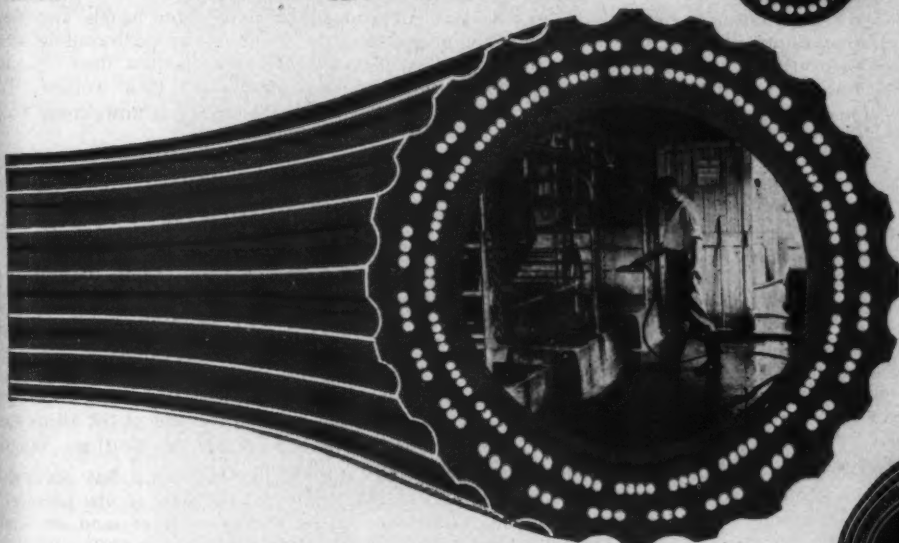
When the Government of India could do precious little for the upkeep of a deposit library (on the lines of the British Museum) the public could be excused for their disregard to the responsibilities and necessity of libraries. One of the oldest and the second in size of the libraries in India has been without a capable and fully-trained librarian for many years so that its usefulness is being gradually reduced. The official curator of the libraries in a progressive state of India has within a stone throw of his office, four big official libraries, and is not on one of their boards of management not even in an advisory capacity. In one of the most developed cities of India, a modern library had to have wirenetting fixed to its windows, so that the books could not be thrown out.

As for museums, the record is not any better, and when quite a number of old Mughal gold coins disappeared from a museum in Western India, nothing was done about it. Sir Jadunath Sarkar, the doyen of Indian historians, could obtain photostat and other copies of any MSS from any of the world's reputed libraries. In his collection are priceless copies secured from the IOL and the British Museum. But in India, a pioneer historical research institute, denied him even an inspection of some of the historical papers. The National Museum, which was created after 1947, has more than 35,000 exhibits out of which only 5 per cent are put on show. Over 5,000 have not yet been entered into the accession register though a special officer has been appointed to check and verify the entire stock. From the National Archives, a file issued out to a Government official in 1926 has not yet been traced.

All these serve to pin-point the fact that even at the highest Government level, there is little awareness of the responsibilities inherent in the management of cultural and historical collections. The public has of course to undergo a long period of indirect training. Time alone will provide the mental make-up, both at the Departmental level and at the public counter. But while learning may take care of itself, the means of learning have to be carefully looked after and preserved for posterity. Until the time is ripe for it, will it not be prudent and wise to defer taking physical possession, were the right established, of the ancient common legacy?



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ASIAN SURVEY

ANTI-US FEELING IN S. KOREA

From a Correspondent in Seoul

FOR the first time since the bitter Korean civil war signs blackly demanding "Yankee, Go Home!" have appeared in the day-by-day spate of demonstrations mounted in the main cities of the Republic. Some authorities pooh-pooh this placard-waving uneasily; others, more frank, call it something to worry about, as a sign that anti-Americanism is growing in the Republic. Experts claim that Korea can no longer be safely thought of as the determinedly 100 per cent anti-Communist nation it might have been under the vigilant eyes of then-President Syngman Rhee's secret police and national constabulary before the April Revolution of last year.

US Army authorities and the law enforcement agencies of the Chang (Democratic Party) Administration speak openly of their fears that "incipient anti-Americanism could easily get out of hand". They were especially alarmed over the clashes, staged before the very doors of the US Embassy on Ulchi-Ro, in downtown Seoul, between helmeted police armed with riot guns, batons and tear gas and militant members of the National Union of US Armed Forces Employees.

The UN Command, which is dominated by the US Forces in Korea, looks askance at the resolution passed by the Seoul National Assembly, demanding a "status of forces agreement" with the United States, which would give Korea's courts the right to try American servicemen for crimes committed outside their barracks. Such an agreement was resisted vis-à-vis Japan a number of years ago, but it has worked out harmoniously. Authorities question whether the less orderly, more inflammable Koreans could be counted on to mete out like justice, and frankly say so when asked their opinions.

Some Seoul City wards have petitioned the military for early removal of uniformed forces and their bases beyond the city limits. The newspapers have commenced to beat up the drums, as well, carrying lurid accounts of GI crimes, blackmarket activities, dalliances with known streetwalkers, and special privileged living.

How much of the sentiment admittedly rising is genuinely South Korean antagonism towards the US troops' presence, and how much is the work of diligent troublemakers and agents from North Korea is hard to determine.

Some feel that Korean nationalism received a shot in the arm with the upheaval of Dr. Rhee's hated regime, by Koreans themselves, and that it is this nationalism, rather than any broad-based anger towards the US that is responsible for the unrest in Korea's major cities.

But there are four chief sources of friction that *could* be responsible for ill-feeling, for "get out demands" and for Anti-American sentiment.

One is the recently concluded US-ROK agreement which Koreans see as an infringement of revolution and war-won sovereignty.

Another is the fact of interference by the US High Command, which charged that the purge of senior ROK officers

was dangerous and inimical to "Free World" interests.

Then, too, Koreans see injustice in the adjustment to the recently devalued Korean hwan of the basic salaries of Korean employees of the UN and USA Commands.

And there is open contempt and flaring hatred for the special taxi service open only to US servicemen, their families, and, by sins of omission, their "girl friends"—while Korean citizens ride the shaky, overcrowded city trams and buses.

This new fleet of almost 50 brand-new American Chevrolets suddenly appearing on Seoul's dreary streets has been commented upon more than any single other factor for Korean dislike of Americans, it is suggested.

The Koreans are a tough, durable, valiant people, and they are a proud people too. They don't like people meddling with their ways of life, their economy, their politics, their right to demonstrate, their drinking places, and their women. To them, increasingly, the American soldier is unwelcome.

China

Accent on Foreign Affairs

From a Special Correspondent

Nothing of exciting interest happened on the home front. Apart from the campaign for agricultural goods, the activity centred on improving safety equipment in mines. With increased safety, the output of workers is sure to rise.

On the agricultural front, the achievement of the afforestation scheme in the Liukweiwan area of the Northern Shensi Province deserves mention. In the 'twenties it was occupied by thousands of people cultivating an area of 980 hectares. Gradually sandstorms spread a thick layer of sand on land and turned it into a desert. During the last few years a scheme for planting trees, clearing sand and making other improvements has been in operation.

Some details have also been provided of the state of the film industry. The filmgoers in 1960 numbered fifty-four hundred million, a hundred-fold increase over pre-liberation figures. During 1958-60 the number of feature films produced was 252 and of documentaries 150. More cinema halls are to be opened and modern devices like wide screen and stereophonic sound are also to be introduced.

The main activity of the Chinese leaders, however, has been in the sphere of foreign affairs. The crisis in Laos has engaged them in an intense activity behind the scenes, and hard-hitting polemic with others.

A policy for the overseas Chinese also seems to be in the making. In an article the *People's Daily* has asked the overseas Chinese to be loyal to their adopted country and mix with the local people. If this is not possible, the paper advises them to return to China. The paper admits, however, that the

problem is a complex one and assures the countries which have Chinese populations that China desires only a peaceful solution of the problem.

President Tito of Yugoslavia has been denounced often during the month in connection with his tour of African countries. Yugoslav abusive comments of Albania have been reproduced at great length in the press and there is no sign of reconciliation with Yugoslavia.

Another neutralist, Mr. Nehru, has also come in for sharp criticism for his role in the Congo. His refusal to criticise Hammerskjold and the sending of Indian troops to the Congo have been taken as signs of Indian willingness to be pawns of the Americans.

Three other events, not of any political significance, are happy ones to report. First is the widespread publicity given to the celebration of Bairam festival by the Muslim population of China. The second event was the marking of International Women's day. The occasion was used to praise the role of women in contemporary China. Articles were also published on some women who had done exceptional jobs or achieved some notable success in their field. The third and most publicised event was the World Table Tennis Championships which were being held in Peking.

Lastly, it has been announced that China has severed all economic and trade links with South Africa since June 1960. This information was given to South Africa United Front in a letter by the Chinese authorities.

India

More People

From our Indian Correspondent

The provisional figures of the 1961 census show that the population of India is now 438 million. This is an increase of 21.9 per cent since 1951. There are 940 females per 1,000 males. In 1951 the ratio was 946 females for 1,000 males. There is great disappointment at the slow rate of increase in literacy. According to the census only 23.7 per cent of the population is literate, showing an advance of only 7 per cent over the 1951 figures. The density of population per square mile has increased to 384 from 316 in 1951. Other details of the census will be known only after some time and will throw more light on living conditions, earning, etc.

Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri has become India's Home Minister. Relatively unknown outside India, he is one of the important personalities within the Congress and known for organisational abilities of an exceptional quality. His appointment will also prove to be popular with the left wing of the Congress who distrust Mr. Morarji Desai. In his first statement as the new Home Minister, Mr. Shastri has declared that he will use the Preventive Detention Act to break the power of Communal bodies if more riots take place. The echoes of the Jabal-pore holocaust are still to be heard in India and his statement has been welcomed by all.

Contrary to earlier speculation, there is going to be an election in Orissa in June, as it was thought that 14 months' Presidential rule till the next general elections was undesirable. This decision has alarmed the Gantantra Parishad who are busy improving alliances with the Swatantra Party and the Praja Socialist Party. It is doubtful, however, whether the Parishad will be able to win the elections. The result, whatever

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it may be, will have some effect on the general elections.

The notorious affair of the deposed Maharaja of Bastar took another ugly turn recently. A crowd of ten thousand tribesmen attacked the police station in Lohandiguda in Bastar. The police opened fire and 12 persons were killed and five injured. The high ratio of those killed has been criticised and it is being said that the police were rather trigger-happy on the occasion.

It has also been a month of intense international activity for India. Apart from the Prime Minister's visit to London to attend the Commonwealth Conference and his talks en route with President Nasser, India was deeply involved in the Laos crisis. Mr. Dean Rusk, the new American Secretary of State came to India for discussions with Mr. Nehru. The arrival of Mr. John Kenneth Galbraith, the distinguished economist, as the American Ambassador to India has also caused widespread comment, and many expect that he will urge America to provide India with more financial aid.

No less a person than Mr. Suslov came as a fraternal delegate to the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of India which met in Andhra. It was only too apparent that one of his tasks was to reconcile the different sections of the Communist Party who are still at loggerheads with each other. There is little evidence that he succeeded in doing so. The differences are of a fundamental nature, not merely the problem of being pro-Chinese or pro-Russian, but of creating a fighting organisation for the next elections. There is a growing feeling in the rank and file of the Party that a new generation of leadership is required which will be more in touch with current trends in Indian politics. It will be a long time, however, before the entrenched bureaucracy within the organisation will allow this to happen.



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Japan

Stronger Powers Planned for Police

From Stuart Griffin, Tokyo

The National Police Agency has completed the draft of a bill aimed at tightening police control over the possession of weapons, curbing the threats from both left and right and suppressing crimes and violence as well.

But the police—the 20,000 strong Tokyo Metropolitan Force—have put to work, as of April 1, what many here feel is an even more powerful, and certainly more insidious way to control political extremity and crime, what many also call a potential revival of the dread wartime *"Tokko-Tai"*—the "thought control police". The authorities have launched a system of putting to use secret civilian "informers" (they even use that word) who will "cooperate" with police in every neighbourhood, on an underground reporting basis.

Police stress that each of these "carefully handpicked monitors" will serve a year only, without pay, in his or her neighbourhood. Each will report all acts of violence, suspicious behaviour, and the manoeuvres of local gang groups.

The decision to resort to such a system "to break the back of organized crime" was unanimously taken at a regional police convention this past February in Tokyo. To it came gold-braided police chiefs from Japan's 10 major cities, each with a population exceeding 750,000.

The "monitors" will be encouraged to be bold, however furtive. They will receive compensation for expenses incurred in their shadowy law-enforcement activities and for injuries or inconveniences sustained in their undercover police work. Candidates, police promise, will be thoroughly, if secretly screened. Monitors will originate from *tonari gumi*, Japan's age-old "neighbourhood associations", from leading citizens'

organizations and from "highly qualified volunteers". Secrecy is necessary, police insist, in order to achieve maximum results from the "monitors". These veiled vigilantes, identities known to but few, will have another odd task, in addition to ferreting out crime, criminals and their activities and hideouts. They will be responsible for "fanning public outrage against crime, violence, and civic disturbance".

It has not yet been decided just how many of these secret neighbourhood "monitors" will be appointed, but police all emphasize that to be effective and to operate on a national basis, large numbers "would certainly seem essential". The "monitors" will also be privileged to criticize both individual police and concerted police action, the better to make the anti-crime system function well. Some appointees will even be given police patrol car cooperation and, significantly, none of these vehicles will have law-enforcement identification.

The Socialist Party has relentlessly opposed every proposal to arm the Government and the police with wider powers—this despite the sweeping curtailment of police authority in Japan immediately following the Pacific War to a point far weaker than the powers vested in the democratic Governments and police in either the United States or Great Britain—including robust opposition to the passage of an Anti-Subversive Law and a proposal to extend the police power put forth by the Kishi Administration back in 1958-59, and subsequently shelved in the face of the strident criticism and near-violent retributive tactics of the oppositionists on the very floor of the National Diet itself.

Now opposition is expected to crystallize once more to even modest proposals to seek total bans on possession of knives and knife-like instruments, to keep from granting licensing for either guns or swords to anyone living with what police call "dangerous" next of kin.

Opposition will doubtless form against the quick activities of the police in devising and instituting the "informer" system. Police however have toughened up their stance. They merely shrug off questions and comment on the "monitor" system; insist that "drastic situations demand drastic remedies", say the only people to be hurt by underground spying and reporting will be criminals, extremist political factions, and law-breakers, and state that precautions are essential with the "youth of the country in such obvious present-day unrest and turmoil". They also point out that unpainted police cars, plainclothesmen and neighbourhood association "help" have long been "integral parts of Japanese life".

But what police fail to see, many feel, is that in the dread "thought-control police" days the innocent could be turned in along with the guilty, and that police power should be boosted, many agree, but along democratic lines.

Australia

Difficulties with S.E. Asia

From Charles Meeking, Canberra

Australians have remained largely uniformed and mostly unconcerned, even during the near-crisis in Laos which coincided with the SEATO talks in Bangkok.

Yet for Australia it might have appeared that the die had been cast in the event of the United States deciding to take a military stand against the continued rebel offensive in Laos, "supplied and assisted by Communist Powers in flagrant dis-

regard of the Geneva accord." Because the Australian Government, no matter how convinced it may be that military victory in such an area against such forces might be achieved only by a miracle, will do nothing to break its alliance with the United States which offers Australia almost its only assurance of any security.

Another international problem is causing a few shivers among Government members in Canberra. The possibility that some solution will be found for the "two Chinas" problem, and that the United States will formally recognize Peking is seen as making it almost obligatory for Australia to follow suit. There would be strong support in principle for this throughout Australia—but strong condemnation among the breakaway Labour Party group, the Democratic Labour Party. It is the preference votes of this strongly Roman Catholic group which appear essential for the Menzies Government to retain office, and the Government faces a general election at the end of this year, its twelfth in office. So far, the policy on China is unchanged, despite the heavy buying by Peking of Australian wool and wheat.

The Australian Government faces several other major difficulties in its relations with South-East Asia. These stem in part from Mr. Menzies' attitude on South Africa, an attitude which he finds completely logical and as not committing him to any support for *apartheid*, but which even his strongest supporters fear will be regarded, in both Asia and Australia, as offering at least some excuses for the Verwoerd policies.

More important still, there is reason to think that the mounting resentment in Asia at the Australian attitude on West Irian, plus the concern felt at Australian policies relating to native races in eastern New Guinea and Australia itself, and at the "White Australia" restrictions, will soon be demonstrated in the United Nations, in future Prime Ministers' conferences, and elsewhere.

The visit of Indonesian Defence Minister, General Abdul Haris Nasution to Canberra has entailed some plain speaking on the future relationships of Australia and Indonesia, and on the future of New Guinea. The presence of an Australian parliamentary delegation at the opening of the new Legislative Councils both in Dutch-held West Irian and in the Australian sector of New Guinea and Papua has been noted in Djakarta with little appreciation, and Australia, confronted as it now is with the full weight of Asian views, must be giving serious thought to revising, with a maximum appearance of grace, its New Guinea policies.

This could involve swallowing a somewhat bitter pill, perhaps not immediately, with sugar coating in the form of a

non-aggression pact with Indonesia, and an augmented programme of trade and aid. If, after all the visiting from The Hague during the Prime Ministers' Conference, Australia decides to stand obstinately firm on its decade-old support for the Dutch, the upshot could be painful, and even ultimately disastrous for all relationships between Australia and Asia.

Pakistan

Oil Agreement with Russia

From our Pakistan Correspondent

It is difficult to say how Pakistan will react, or what the consequences will be if the Russians in their first venture struck oil in Pakistan. Besides, the natural jubilations and rejoicing that will occur, the discovery of oil will greatly accelerate the economic development of the country.

It would savagely cut her imports of fuel. Pakistan spends about 19 million pounds annually to import oil, and the discovery would release a heavy pressure on her national economy and save valuable foreign exchange. Undoubtedly, the credit would also go to President Ayub who broke with the taboos of the past regimes and gave national economic interests the widest possible scope for development.

Should the Russians triumph, it would somewhat lower the prestige of the western powers and would certainly loosen their monopolistic hold over the oil industry. For it would sadly reveal the utter incompetence of the western oil consortiums, as it would have shown the hollowness of their case that oil does not exist in Pakistan. And it would take considerable cogent reasons to convince that their inability to discover was not motivated with selfish interests.

The exploratory rights were entrusted in the hands of the western oil consortiums, who have unsuccessfully laboured for 13 years. As it seems incredible that vast quantities of natural gas should be found and not oil, this has led to the feeling, though not officially expressed, that these foreign companies are not fully extending themselves.

It was, therefore, considered that a second opinion was essential before the quest for oil was abandoned, and the Pakistan Government signed an oil agreement with the Russians by which Pakistan is to receive a loan of 300 million dollars, to be repaid in 12 years at an interest of 2½ per cent per annum. The purchase of material, equipment, salaries of technicians and specialists will be paid from this loan. The Government of Pakistan will also establish an organisation under the Ministry of Fuel, Power and Natural Resources which, with the help of Russian technicians, will prospect for oil. Thus, while Russian specialists will train Pakistanis in the technique of oil exploration, the oil—if discovered—will be totally owned by Pakistan.

Pakistan's oil agreement with Russia does not involve any drastic changes in her foreign policy. Her ties with the West remain unaltered and unaffected. But, there has been fresh thinking on accepting aid from the Socialist world. Foreign aid is desperately needed to lift Pakistan from her pathetic poverty stricken state. And if she is to survive she must look to her own interests first and continue with her rapid economic development which would necessitate aid from any willing source (see Comment, page 12).

Pakistan has gained precious little from her alignment to the West. Neutralist nations have shown with remarkable

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success that if they adopt a posture of non-commitment they can profit handsomely without undue damage either internally or externally. Even Pakistan's staunchly anti-communist allies, trade and exchange cultural visits with the Communist bloc without any fear of losing their identity or political beliefs. In that case there should be no objections or slights from her allies if Pakistan does the same.

Malaya

'No' to SEATO

From our Correspondent in Kuala Lumpur

The political and domestic scene here could scarcely have been more tranquil over the past two months. The reason is not hard to find—the Tunku has been away for part of that period in London attending the momentous Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

When one man is so obviously the leader of the nation—without being in any sense a dictator—it is not surprising that in his absence little should happen. The Tunku is fortunate indeed in having such an able deputy as Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein, but the latter, despite all his great abilities, does not make the same public impact as his more flamboyant chief. Indeed it would be no exaggeration to say that the news has followed the Tunku. There has been more interest here in what the Tunku said and did in London than in any local event.

It is worth noting that no one here will consider—at least

not publicly—the possibility that the victims of *apartheid* might be worse off in a South Africa isolated from the Commonwealth than if it had remained, if only to a slight degree, under the influence of the members of that body. When the Tunku returned here from the Prime Ministers' Conference he referred with surprising brevity to the South Africa issue, only pointing out that the withdrawal of the Union from the Commonwealth “does not mean the struggle against *apartheid* is over”. He was strongly of the opinion that “this is the beginning of a change of heart in South Africa”.

The Tunku also referred to the situation in Laos which, understandably, has given rise to a good deal of apprehension here. He confirmed what had been stated while he was still in London by Tun Abdul Razak (in his capacity as Defence Minister)—that Malaya could not be used by Britain or the other Commonwealth countries “as a base for stationing troops and moving them from here to the battle-front” (Laos). He added that if Britain or the Commonwealth countries “want the troops (stationed in Malaya) they will have to remove them for good. We will not be a party to any war or power struggle.” The Tunku's contention was that, under the terms of the defence treaty with Britain, “if there is trouble in Singapore, Hong Kong or Borneo, then we are in it, but not when any SEATO country is involved in a war”. The Tunku also made it clear, by implication, that Malaya was as resolved as ever to keep out of SEATO.

The Prime Minister also mentioned his efforts to play the role of mediator in the West Irian dispute between Holland and Indonesia—efforts, which through no fault of his own, have been singularly unfruitful. He said his “only hope now” was that both sides would refrain from open warfare because that would affect other countries in South-East Asia.


The Tunku stressed his optimism about the position of Malaya vis-à-vis the turmoil in the nearby South-East Asian countries. Malaysians, he said, would reject any Communist threat to take over the Federation because the life they enjoyed under the Alliance Government “is far better than anything the Reds can offer”.

Indonesia

Greater Stability

From an Indonesian Correspondent

During March, Indonesia suffered from devastating floods, typhoons, hurricanes and landslides which swept away buildings, bridges, and livestock in six different islands. In the Krawang district of West Java alone, 30 villages were completely inundated, rice fields covering over 40,000 acres were destroyed and nearly 50,000 houses collapsed and were washed away. The continuous downpour of rain punched holes of up to 800 metres in length in the dykes of the Tjitarum River. As if this were not enough, three earthquakes hit the island of Flores on the night of March 16, destroying 80 per cent of the town of Ende. Over 300,000 people suffered in this series of natural disasters, which began early in January, and the total cost of the damage was estimated at well over £5 million. A relief programme was soon put into operation and substantial aid has been received from many sources within Indonesia and from abroad.



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which day in a ceremony to exchange the documents of ratification, the Soviet ambassador pledged his country's support for the Republic "until a just solution is reached on the West Irian question".

Indonesia continued to face military commitments in other places besides her eastern regions. The crack 'Garuda II' battalion served with the UN command in the Congo for many months until last March when the Indonesian Government took the decision to withdraw its troops, and officially recognized the Gizenga administration in Stanleyville as the only legal Congolese Government and moved its diplomatic representation in the Congo from Leopoldville to Conakry (Guinea).

In Indonesia itself, the political and economic situation continued to be more stable than it had been in the years before 1959. The multi-party system, which bedevilled Indonesian politics for so long, was being slowly but successfully streamlined; the difficulties arising from right-wing rebel actions in the provinces were being overcome and general security rapidly restored; and, above all, steady and satisfactory progress was being made at all levels in the first stage of the eight-year economic development plan.

Singapore

Trade Union Tension

From our Singapore Correspondent

At the annual meeting of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. A. Donald, the retiring Chairman, called for a full-scale enquiry into the trade union movement in Singapore. He said that last October he had the "temerity" to appeal to the trade union movement for a greater degree of cooperation with employers but "I am sorry to say that no improvement has been visible since then." He added that 125,000 man-days were lost as the result of strikes in 1960 as compared with only 26,000 in the previous year, and went on to say that "I consider there is an urgent need for a full-scale enquiry to determine where the present trend of trade union activity is leading, in the interest not of individual employers, but of the economy of Singapore itself."

Mr. Donald made two other points of importance in connection with trade unionism. Firstly he pointed out that the Industrial Arbitration Court was officially opened last October but so far it had been concerned in the main with the registration of existing agreements between unions and employers. "It is somewhat paradoxical," he said, "that whereas employers were in the main rather wary and apprehensive over the introduction of the system of compulsory arbitration, many of them now are appealing, with little response from trade union leaders, for reference of the particular dispute to the Arbitration Court because of their frustration and exasperation at the tactics employed by individual unions in negotiations." Secondly he expressed his hopes that it would be possible to establish a pattern in the conditions of employment in comparable trades and industries and added "apart from anything else the extension of an award to undertakings in a similar line of business would avoid the present time-consuming arrangements whereby individual employers are obliged to negotiate separately with the same unions and the same leadership, on largely identical claims."

President Kennedy's invitation to President Sukarno to visit Washington during his foreign tour, which started in mid-April was gladly received in Djakarta. It is significant that Dr. Sukarno's acceptance was soon followed by a report that the Dutch Foreign Minister, Dr. Luns, would try to meet President Kennedy before the latter met the Indonesian leader.

Meanwhile, in the political arena, the struggle for West Irian went on. Dr. Subandrio, Indonesia's Foreign Minister, made it absolutely clear that Indonesia, although she did not reject UN mediation in the dispute, would not recognize any UN mission sent to West Irian on the initiative of the Netherlands. A "conventional trusteeship" could be accepted so long as it was understood that control over West Irian was to be fully transferred to Indonesia within one or two years. The solidarity of the Asian-African states on the West Irian issue, as once again demonstrated by the refusal of the Government of Ceylon to grant harbour facilities to the Dutch destroyer 'Utrecht' on its way to West Irian, was noted with satisfaction in Djakarta.

Exasperated by the endless examples of Dutch intransigence over West Irian, and incensed by the continuing Dutch military build-up in the territory, Indonesia on March 10 took a revolutionary diplomatic step by withdrawing her approval for Dutch interests in Indonesia to be represented by the UK (Britain had filled this role since the Indonesian Government broke off diplomatic relations with Holland last August, also on the vexed subject of West Irian).

In order to strengthen Indonesia's own armed forces, the Defence Minister, General Nasution, signed an agreement in Moscow in January for the purchase of more than £100 million of arms. This agreement took effect on March 4, on

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The Singapore Trades Union Congress was not slow to reply. Within twenty-four hours, Mr. S. Woodhull, Political and Information Secretary of the TUC, had taken up the challenge, answering that it was not uncommon in Singapore for men in responsible office to give, on their retirement, a parting shot . . . "and to add insolence to intemperateness Mr. Donald has called for a 'full-scale enquiry' into the trade union movement." He said that if industrial peace must be established by coercion of the trade union movement then their answer was "to hell with industrial peace." He explained the difference in the number of man-days lost in 1959 and 1960 by saying that in the first six months of 1959 the trade union movement continued to be under the "repression" of the former Lim Yew Hock Government, and it was only natural to expect an increase in industrial activity with the coming into office of the PAP Government in June 1959.

Mr. Woodhull admitted that there were shortcomings in the trade union organisation and said that steps were being taken to deal with them. "But let none believe he can interfere with the ordinary activity of unions, let alone institute an enquiry. Anyone who seeks to do this must expect to be kicked in the teeth and stamped upon by the trade union movement."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

STUDENT UNREST IN INDIA

SIR,—I read the article on the "Student Unrest in India" by Mr. G. S. Bhargava with interest and I should like to supplement his analysis with a few observations of my own. I have the good fortune of having been connected with a student movement between 1917 and 1920; I was one of the Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the Madras Students Convention, when a session was held in Salem in 1919. The Students Convention took its rise in the political agitation connected with the Home rule movement initiated by the late Mrs. Annie Besant. Though we professed at that time that we had no political connection or political leanings I admit that we had politicians as our supporters. Except making grand speeches, passing pious resolutions at the annual meetings, at different parts of the (Old) Madras Presidency, the Convention achieved precious little by way of constructive work. The movement itself died and all the leaders settled down to humdrum existence and many of them have died obscure or lived obscure with the exception of one, who has recently retired as the Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court. This reference to

events of more than four decades ago I have to make, as I am convinced that later movements have been mostly actuated by political ideology and set up by demagogues who exploited the students to achieve their own ends, as we in the early twenties were exploited. Youth are most impressionable and political parties preach in such a manner as to inflame their minds and imagination. The students who took part in the "Quit India Movement acted violently and many of them went to jail; who their fate is nobody knows. The politicians who incited them were reaping rich harvests in political preferment. The indiscipline of students commenced more than four decades ago and continually nurtured to this day. The present day teachers have not the same sense of security as in the past; they would quake in fear of the jobs lest they by some acts should incur the wrath of the authorities or parents and as they are mostly ill-paid they could not afford to lose even the pittance they get. They are also ill-equipped both academically and morally; they themselves are the products of an age of indiscipline and loose thinking and it is well nigh impossible to control the students in large numbers. The economic conditions have changed and most of the students have to get degrees to get some kind of job, and they have to spend thousands of rupees before they can get a degree. I remember paying a fee of Rs. 22/- for my examination for Arts Degree, now it is Rs. 50/-. The cost of living has increased many times and the poor parents have to spend a lot on their children's education in the hope of providing them with a career. But grown-up students have a sense of frustration and if they are acting as badly as they do, it is due to many forces beyond their control. Apart from a few exceptions, the vice-chancellors nowadays are not of the kind we used to have either and if they are capable and fearless, they incur the wrath of the present ruling party. The result is the pathetic situation in colleges and universities described by Mr. Bhargava in his article. Unless the system of education both in schools and colleges passes into the hands of the independent teaching profession, not dominated by politicians, the unrest among students is not likely to diminish, but will increase beyond redemption.

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MR. TOM DRIBERG, M.P.

AN APOLOGY

In the April issue of *EASTERN WORLD* a letter (Tibet—Fact and Fiction, p. 21) was published in the course of which its writer, Captain C. E. Cookson, C.M.G., quoted certain statements which he alleged had been made by Mr. Tom Driberg, M.P., in a BBC broadcast on January 23.

We now learn that Mr. Driberg did not make the statements attributed to him, either in a broadcast on this or any other date, or at any other time. The references to Mr. Driberg's attitude on international affairs which Captain Cookson based on this erroneous attribution are thus completely misleading, and we are in fact aware that Mr. Driberg has consistently, in his writings and speeches, adopted an attitude entirely different from that implied by Captain Cookson.

On behalf of Captain Cookson and the proprietors and editor of *EASTERN WORLD*, we withdraw the references to Mr. Driberg published in our April issue and apologise unreservedly for their publication and for any annoyance or misunderstanding caused by them.

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As a grandson of Prince Chulalongkorn, Prince Chula, well known in this country as an author and broadcaster, was singularly well-placed to write the history of the royal house of Chakri. He has had access to letters, archives and documents of all kinds, and in addition, had the advantage of growing up in the royal household and of knowing many of the leading figures in the story. He has gone to endless trouble to make this a really full account of the monarchs who, for 150 years, were the absolute rulers of Siam and who by diplomacy, good luck and skilful management continued to ensure the survival of Siam as a buffer-state between conflicting imperialist interests. At the same time, they ensured, with all the power of an absolute monarchy—the stability of the country.

This is a fascinating—if perhaps a little too wordy—account of a gradual transformation and adaptation of a dynasty faced with the challenge of western ideas. Some wonderful “characters” emerge—King Mongkut for example shrewdly analysed the virtues of Christian missionaries thus; “What you teach us to *do* is admirable, but what you teach us to *believe* is foolish.” King Chulalongkorn was the author of a cookery book, whilst Rama II removed the death penalty for unchaste monks; instead, they had to cut grass for the royal elephants.

Hizakurige or Shank's Mare by IKKU JIPPENSHA, translated by THOMAS SATCHELL (*Mark Paterson for Charles E. Tuttle*, 63s.).

This hilarious chronicle of the adventures and misadventures of two robust, down-to-earth travellers on their way from Tokyo to Kyoto is probably Japan's most celebrated comic novel. The doings of the two clown-like heroes, Yajirobei and Kitahachi became famous when the novel first appeared in 1802. From then until 1822, Ikku Jippensha wrote numerous sequels that appeared year after year. Through the travels of the two devil-may-care travellers, we are introduced to the everyday life in Japan in the Tokugawa period—the inns, teahouses, the gay quarters, the shrines, and all the varied types who were to be encountered on the great Tokaido road— itinerant musicians, pilgrims, travellers. The present edition (the first appeared in 1929 in very limited numbers) is illustrated with numerous Hiroshige woodcuts from the celebrated *Fifty-Three Stages of the Tokaido* series of prints.

India: The Most Dangerous Decades by SELIG S. HARRISON (*Princeton University Press; London: Oxford University Press*, 40s.).

“The dangerous decades” according to Mr. Harrison, are those following the discovery of progress or the hope of progress, but before progress comes rapidly enough to satisfy rising aspirations. Progress in this context means, broadly speaking, political and economic development and in under-developed countries, the competition for the spoils of the new time of progress lead to tension and upheaval by rival contenders. In India's case, Mr. Harrison feels that the situation will be aggravated by the strength of her ancient and rigid

social rivalries, hitherto united in the struggle for independence.

Independence was the opportunity for each language territory to press its claim, for recognition as a separate state—“invoking” says Mr. Harrison “the memory of the golden age that each can summon forth from the millennia of Indian history”. Each caste group too has seen in independent India—an India dedicated to equality—a chance to enter into economic and political competition and these again from ranks according to linguistic regional ties.

Mr. Harrison fears that as economic competition grows so will the militancy and unity of regional lobbies, and behind this, he sees the Communist party manipulating, with growing strength, these intercommunal stresses to its own advantage.

The greater part of Mr. Harrison's rather wordy exposé deals with the strategy and tactics of the Indian Communist party. It is a well-documented account, but in spite of the wealth of material accumulated, the conclusions are too general.

India and the West by BARBARA WARD (*Hamish Hamilton*, 18s.).

It is now generally accepted that India is the key country in non-Communist Asia, and that peace and democracy in Asia and Africa depend directly upon India's economic success or failure. But the magnitude of the Indian experiment, and the problems Indian planners have to face, are still not fully appreciated. Nor has the West as a whole woken to the realisation that if India is to succeed, she must be given aid on a Marshall Plan scale.

Miss Ward's book is a timely reminder to the West of the profound issues at stake. She examines India's prospects in

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Krishna welcoming Sudama, one of the illustrations in Indian Miniatures—The Rajput Painters by Robert Rieff (Charles E. Tuttle; London: Mark Paterson). Krishna is seated on a dais with Raikmini, surrounded by servant girls, and Sudama, a poor Brahmin, is seen on the right, hesitating at the door of Krishna's palace. The style of this miniature has been influenced by mural paintings, which can be seen from the flattened arrangement of the figures.

two parts. In the first she describes how the economically advanced countries of today transformed their agricultural economies into industrial ones. Conditions in India are nearer those in Tsarist Russia or China rather than the pre-industrial West, yet India is a democracy whereas in Russia and China totalitarian governments launched the industrial revolution. In the second part she gives an account of the impact of British rule on the Indian economy. She then looks at the Indian plans which are aiming to end the stagnation of the colonial period, and believes that the country has both the resources and technical know-how to carry out large-scale industrialization. What it lacks is sufficient capital, and if this lack is not remedied by outside help, it cannot reach the stage of self-sustaining growth.

In the last part Miss Ward makes an impassioned plea to the West to help India make a success of its plans. From the viewpoint of morality and self-interest she urges them to recognize how important it is that a democratic India should succeed. Miss Ward writes powerfully and with deep feeling. This part of her book should be compulsory reading for people in high places as well as the general public.

China and the West (Labour Party Looking Ahead Pamphlet)
(London: Transport House, 1s. 6d.).

This attractive and well-produced pamphlet is the first of the British Labour Party's 'Looking Ahead' series on home and foreign affairs to appear in 1961. It is significant that its subject should be China. A working party consisting of

prominent Labour MPs and outside experts was set up in 1960 to consider the various problems discussed in the pamphlet. The group met a number of times during 1960 and early in 1961, and the various drafts submitted by the Labour Party's International Department were fully debated, discussed and, where necessary, altered.

The pamphlet's main contention is that China's increasing power in many parts of the world, and her ability to influence events in the Middle East, Africa and Eastern Europe, should be recognized. It suggests that Britain, as the only important member of the Western Alliance which has diplomatic relations with Peking, should take the initiative in recognizing the emergence of China. Britain should support the Peking Government's admission to the United Nations; it should invite Mr. Chou En-lai to Britain; the Government should inform Peking that a reciprocal invitation to Mr. Macmillan to visit China would be welcomed; and it should seek to review the embargo list on trade with China.

Although the only really new suggestion is the proposed invitation to Mr. Chou, the pamphlet organizes for the first time in any detail the party's views on China. It should be widely read by those who wish to understand China's impact on the modern world.

Handbook of Indian Cotton Textile Industry—1960 (Bombay: Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, 19s.).

This is an exhaustive and detailed compendium running to nearly 500 pp. and carrying a survey of the cotton mill industry, the hosiery and apparel industries and narrow-woven fabrics trade.

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Economics and Trade

US ECONOMY IN THE FAR EAST

E. H. RAWLINGS

AMONG the problems which the Democratic administration has inherited from the Republicans is that of the United States economic relations with Asia. During the latter months of 1960 anti-American political groups became active in Japan and elsewhere, and resentment rose among Asian exporters when the Eisenhower administration ordered that American goods should be bought first and all purchases of aid goods from abroad banned in order to counteract the unfavourable balance of payments.

Even before the acute balance of payments issue arose in the US there was a strong feeling among American industrialists and businessmen that the American liberal trade policy in Asia should be made reciprocal. It is therefore obvious that the Democratic administration will have to make a change in the design of United States economic connections in the Far East if American interests in the area are to be preserved and developed. Since World War II, the United States has assumed an important position in Asia in terms of trade, aid and investments, and so has a big interest in the continent. Moreover, the special relationship between the United States and Japan is of both economic and military importance.

Today, the United States supplies the Far East with more than 20 per cent of its imports and purchases 18 per cent of all its exports. Although American trade with the Far East has steadily risen since 1953, with the exception of 1958, the balance of trade in recent years has been in Asia's favour. While American exports to the Far East have remained relatively stable over the past few years, American imports from the area rose sharply in 1959, because of about a 50 per cent increase in Japanese exports to the United States. But during the first half of 1960 American imports increased by only about 13 per cent, while exports reached a new record so that the terms of trade were in favour of the United States.

One of the main problems of American trade in Asia is the uneven distribution of American exports in the region. Japan takes 40 per cent of the total exports, India 15 per cent, the Philippines 12 per cent, South Korea 6 per cent, Formosa, Pakistan and Hong Kong take 4 per cent each. Therefore, in order to expand her trade in the Far East the United States must export over a wider area as the opportunities of expanding trade in the above mentioned countries are somewhat restricted.

However, the United States trading position in the Asian markets is to a large extent governed by her relationship with Japan now herself a strong competitor in the international trading markets. Although US postwar financial and technical aid has been responsible for the rebuilding of Japanese industry, Japan still relies on exporting her products to America in order to earn the foreign exchange needed to supply her 90 million people with food and raw materials. One-third of Japan's total exports goes to the United States, which means that she is the United States third largest supplier: Canada and Britain being the first two. Next to Canada, Japan is the best importer of United States products.

There is however a strong feeling against the liberalization of Japanese imports into the United States, because of certain restrictions against American products. Although the Japanese Govern-

ment removed in May 1960 all discriminations against the dollar and permitted all imports and exports to be paid for in any hard currency, the Americans want the removal of the remaining restrictions now that Japanese postwar reconstruction and rehabilitation is complete.

Japanese imports from the United States are about \$1,000 million annually, but 80 per cent of these are agricultural products or raw materials. However, the American manufacturers are anxious to increase their exports of machinery, industrial equipment and consumer goods to Japan. This can only be achieved if the Japanese Government removes the remaining restrictions against American products and grants more liberal import licences for such goods. But Japanese products are now competing with American products not only in the domestic markets, but also in other parts of Asia and Europe. For example, the United States supplies only 50 per cent of the total imports of the Philippines against 80 per cent in the past, while Japanese imports have risen from 3 per cent to 18 per cent in the past ten years.

Furthermore, American trade in Asia is effected by the growth in European exports to the region, which is one of the chief causes for the decline in American sales. American sellers are finding it hard to compete in the Far East because their prices are frequently too high in comparison with those of their competitors; they are reluctant to adopt their products to local needs and are unwilling to grant long credit terms. But a more accurate United States export drive resulted in increased sales in 1960.

There is also a general agreement that the postwar aid which the United States has granted in Asia has not served the long-term economic interests of the United States in the region. During 1946-59 more than \$20,000 million worth of aid was given, 30 per cent of which was military assistance. This is in addition to more than \$27,000 million granted by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other institutions. Unfortunately, this aid has been unevenly distributed largely because of political and military conditions. The largest amounts have gone to the pro-Western countries, such as Formosa, South Vietnam and South Korea, and the least to the neutral countries of India and Indonesia.

Nevertheless, there has been a change in the United States economic policy in the Far East, as during the last three years India, Pakistan and Indonesia have received larger amounts of aid. There is no doubt that the Democrats will engage the leading non-Communist Asian countries to develop their economies under a long-term programme.

So far United States private investment in Asia has remained small, because of the unstable political and economic conditions, and because nationalistic legislation bans foreign investors from many economic activities. United States private investment in the Far East is about \$1,000 million, of which \$350 million is invested in the Philippines, \$250 million in Japan, and \$150 million in Indonesia and India. Most of this money is invested in the development of industrial projects. The Far East still offers plenty of scope for United States public and private investment providing it is prepared to adapt itself to local conditions and accept lower rewards than would be forthcoming from the more developed regions of the world.

Petroleum Prospects in East Pakistan

GHULAM MALIK

ABOUT 10 years back Standard Vacuum Oil Company made elaborate plans to explore petroleum and natural gas resources in East Pakistan. The initial work was carried out by its New York and Karachi offices. In 1955 Stanvac's Oil Producing Division established an office in Dacca. To assist them in this task came Geophysical Service International and a fleet of five helicopters under Bahama Helicopter Company—two American organizations.

For a couple of years the Geophysical Service International (GSI) carried extensive seismic surveys in five districts—Bogra, Faridpur, Mymensingh and Pabna—covering 10,000 square miles in the eastern middle belt of the country. The GSI and Stanvac Producing Division set up field headquarters at Pakshi village in Pabna district. Air-conditioned huts with maximum modern facilities were made for young American field workers most of whom were bachelors. They played baseball in evenings after strenuous field work in murderous sun. Some nights they liberally poured libations into themselves and in their verve gambled with high stakes among themselves. Helicopters ferried them to and from Dacca.

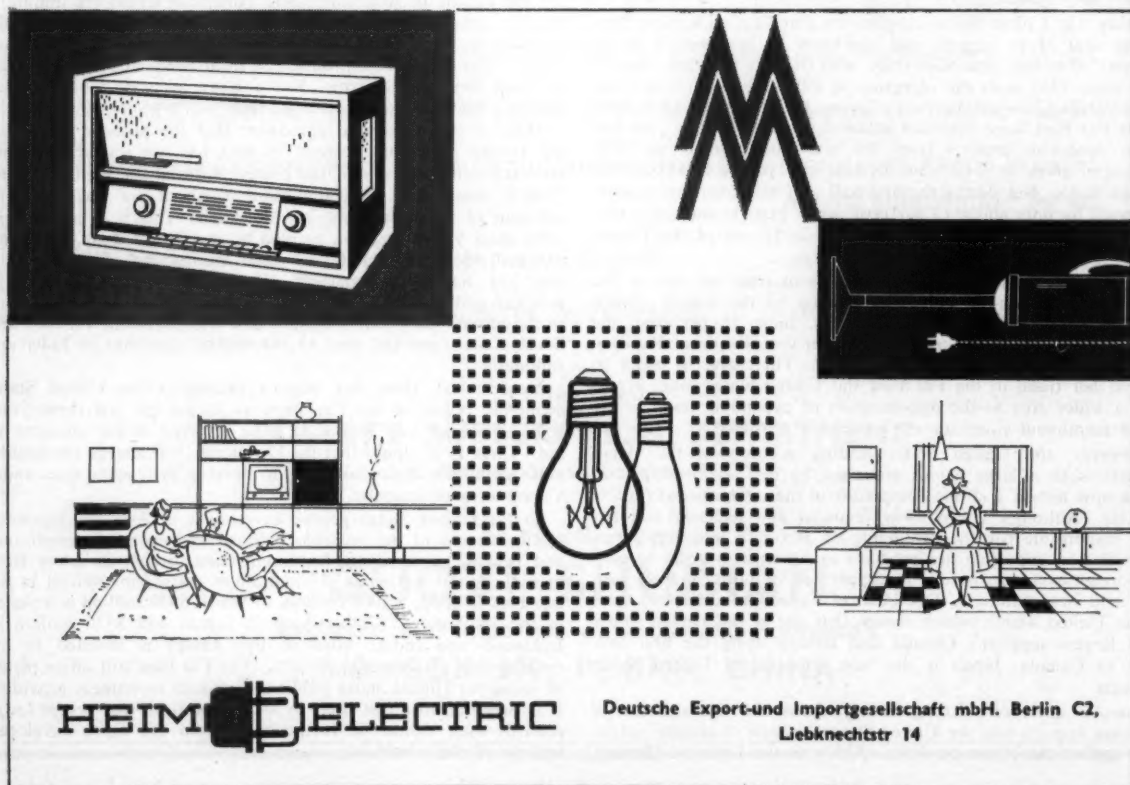
According to the GSI surveys several structural traps of earth indicated "hopeful" deposits. The Stanvac drilled three wells, some as deep as 35,000 feet, but instead of oil water was hit. A Stanvac spokesman said that about eight million dollars were pumped into this project which was recently called off. In this drilling drama Stanvac had 75 per cent and the Pakistan Government 25 per cent shares respectively. The GSI and the helicopter company which was later renamed: World Wide Helicopter, were

brought into this part by Stanvac people to work for them mainly. The copters were, of course, sometimes privately rented at \$100 per hour plus gas. After some time both organizations were occasionally engaged by two other British oil companies here—Pakistan Petroleum Ltd. (PPL), and Pakistan Shell Company.

In May 1955 while the PPL was drilling at Haripur village in Sylhet district, the well, 7,008 feet deep, suddenly went out of control and blew out with gas. The well cratered and flames leapt up several hundred feet spreading over an area of about 14 square miles. The big fire lasted for nearly two weeks, and in the first few days it was impossible to approach the area. Property damage in the fire was huge though no deaths occurred since people fled to safety. To date the cause of fire remains unknown. That is in short the story of gas discovery in East Pakistan while drilling for oil.

The PPL drilled a second gas well in 1956 and the third one in 1957. They proposed to put gas pipes to Dacca, but the Pakistan Government decided otherwise. Now the entire Sylhet gas reserve is being kept for the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation's fertiliser factory at Fenchuganj, 22 miles away from Sylhet gas field. The PPL and the Pak Shell jointly drilled some wells in Comilla district, but nothing yet has been found.

As a result of the suspension of operations in East Pakistan by Stanvac, the producing division is shutting its office, burning plans and maps, packing gear and putting these in 200 flat railway cars which are taking the huge machinery worth many million dollars to Chittagong for a while until a freighter is chartered to ship these across the seas to a new drilling destination.



The advertisement for Heim Electric features a central logo consisting of a stylized 'M' shape. Below the logo, there are four illustrations: a kitchen range with an oven, a living room with a sofa and a television set, a light bulb, and a woman standing in a kitchen. The text 'HEIM ELECTRIC' is prominently displayed in a bold, sans-serif font. To the right of the company name, the text 'Deutsche Export-und Importgesellschaft mbH. Berlin C2, Liebknechtstr 14' is printed in a smaller font.

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After the announcement of American Stanvac Producing Division's decision to quit East Pakistan, a five-man Russian oil team, headed by Bourdatchel, came over here for two days and flew over some areas "in search of oil prospects". They have not yet submitted their report to the Pakistan Government, but privately talked of "oil prospects" in this province, and also offered

Pakistan Russian oil.

A five-man Pakistan delegation headed by Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, Minister for Fuel, Power and National Resources, went to Moscow last December to negotiate Soviet assistance for oil exploration in Pakistan. A special meeting of Pakistan cabinet approved the proposal of sending the delegation to Moscow.

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CHINA

IN December 1960 the Japanese authorities took an important step in facilitating trade with China by abolishing the regulation of a compulsory compensation trade system, under which no barter trade agreement was permitted unless the commitment covered both exports and imports to the same amount. The new system enabled Japanese traders to apply for import licences for Chinese goods on a "case by case" basis irrespective of a collateral export deal. Shortly afterwards the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry expressed the hope, that it would be possible to promote private trade with China as much as possible and to increase it to US \$30 million (over £10 million) this year, and to US \$ 100 million (over £35 million) in future, adding that as a result of the removal of the forced barter basis the Chinese could in future import freely Japanese goods.

However, the underlying principle for the above-mentioned policy was *private* trade, while the Socialist opposition in the Diet had been demanding the conclusion of an inter-governmental trade agreement (and the establishing of diplomatic relations with Peking) as the basis for the development of trade between the two countries. The demand for an agreement on government level has not been confined to Socialists. The Japanese Government has been under constant pressure by large sections of the business community for a positive policy towards trade with China, and Mr. T. Takasaki, a former Minister of International Trade and Industry, was reported to have declared, that an inter-governmental trade agreement is a "must" for the resumption of trade with China.

One of the main objections of the Japanese Government to such an agreement is that it would be considered by western countries (read United States) as a step to establishing diplomatic relations with Peking, and no diplomatic relations can be established without a prior understanding with the United States. In this connection great importance is attached to the forthcoming visit of Prime Minister Ikeda to Washington, as it is expected that the China problem in general, and trade with China in particular, will be one of the main topics of the Ikeda-Kennedy talks.

While at present Japan favours trade with China on a private basis, Japanese authorities have been pursuing an active trade policy towards the Soviet Union and East European countries. A recent statement by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry emphasized the importance of having trade agreements with all these countries. A three-year trade agreement with the Soviet Union was signed in December 1960, providing for a steady increase of trade between the two countries. Among the latest trade agreements with East European countries was the agreement with Bulgaria which was signed in Tokyo on February 24, 1961. The Japanese Industrial Fair in Moscow last year was sponsored by the Japanese Government, and a Soviet Trade Fair is to take place in Tokyo. The trade agreement with the Soviet Union provides for contracts for ships to be delivered to the USSR, which is of particular importance at a time of severe competition among world shipbuilding industries.

The new long-range economic plan of Japan (Prime Minister Ikeda's plan of doubling the national income within ten years) assumes that normal trade relations will be resumed with Communist countries. However the target for exports to these markets in the final year of the plan (1970), was set at the moderate figure of US \$480 million (about £170 million) or 5.2 per cent of the total exports (US \$9,320 million) because this trade "is still believed to involve considerable uncertainties".

No doubt, there is in the Japanese business world a general and genuine interest in trade with China, and in Osaka there is a certain nostalgic feeling about the past, and a strong desire for a large-scale resumption of trade with China.

On the other hand, one often hears reservations on a rapid development of trade with China. Trade and politics are inseparable for the Chinese, it is said, and it is dangerous to rely on uninterrupted trade with that country, particularly in the field of imports of raw materials which are vital for the Japanese industries. There is also some uncertainty about Chinese willingness and capacity to supply the equivalent amount of goods which Japan is interested in importing from China (read, raw materials like iron ore, coal, etc.) to balance possible large-scale Chinese purchases in Japan. Finally, some Japanese industrial firms have established a good market in Formosa and are concerned that they would be black-listed by Formosa, if they would start trading with China. On several occasions executives of Japanese firms expressed their regret to EASTERN WORLD that the Chinese are prepared to trade only through a small number of "friendly" firms. Nevertheless, the number of such "friendly" firms accepted by the Chinese has recently been increased, and orders have been secured by leading Japanese manufacturers (including for steel alloys and electrodes) through them. Japanese trade delegations which included prominent manufacturers and Bank executives have also been visiting Peking recently.

As for the "dollar saving policy" of the United States it is considered to be a threat to Japanese economy, particularly as the success of Prime Minister Ikeda's Ten-Year Plan depends largely on the increase of Japanese exports (from US \$4,000 million in 1959 to US \$9,900 million in 1970—global basis). Therefore, the necessity of geographical diversification of Japan's exports is becoming more and more acute. Every increase of trade between western countries and China, e.g. the fact that UK exports to China increased to £31.4 million in 1960, compared with the 1959 exports of £24.4 million, is watched closely. Trade with China is considered to be one of the possibilities to diversify the country's exports.

According to *The Japan Times* of March 22 "some elements within the Foreign Office are gradually turning in favour of adopting a positive attitude toward the Communist Chinese issue", and this apparently applies to the general political problems and trade with China, and will be discussed at the forthcoming Kennedy-Ikeda meeting in Washington.

JAPANESE INDUSTRY'S INVENTIVENESS

IMITATIVE" is no longer the word for Japanese industry. "Inventive" is a better one. It keynotes this modernized, mechanized, fully rehabilitated workshop nation's new-found postwar philosophy: high-quality productiveness at a reasonable price for ever-widening markets. Invention fever is sweeping Japan.

This inventive streak, stretching back over the last five to seven years, is winning new respect for Japanese products overseas. It is just as welcome bringing in badly-needed foreign exchange and relief from over-reliance on expensive foreign imports.

Before the Pacific War Japan's 75 millions were known as industrious but imitative and in the early postwar period, the population—swollen to 80 millions (by 1948)—had progressed to the point where its industrial efforts could be called, thanks to US occupation-time funds and aid, "adaptive".

But since the Korean War perhaps, or at any rate not much after the Armistice had been concluded, the emphasis has been on quality, on low cost but not at product expense, and on ingenuity and inventiveness. Increasing numbers of surprised but pleased foreigners find Japan today what one expert termed "an industrially imaginative nation".

Only West Germany perhaps still outdistances Japan in the sheer weight of numbers, so far as applications filed for patents are concerned. Last year's total rose to well over 200,000 broken down into new utility models, inventions, new designs and trademarks, lumped together.

Inventiveness comes none too soon to a nation, and a people, plagued by a poverty of natural resources. Now, because of it, Japan profits in unusual ways: a new method for refining titanium; new uses for ball-bearings in ship launchings that once required precious, costly grease; new means of keeping fish fresh by use of a cypress bark woodsap; a new way of converting sweet potato waste into edible biscuits; a new formula for producing fine newsprint from trees hitherto deemed unsuitable for paper manufacture and for reclaiming and reweaving cotton waste, and new devices by which fish—the prime source of Japan's protein—are lured into electrically-charged nets that stun but do not damage the catch.

In electronics and in the medical field the Japanese are prime movers. In the former, Japan can boast of a typhoon eye radar detector, a solar battery, a "cool-beam" light to cut studio heat 33 per cent, a new microwave relay system, a hole capacitor, a snow-fall gauge, an atomic clock, the world's smallest electric computer, transistorized equipment, a plastic electric conductor, a transistorized portable radio-TV set, a video tape recorder, the parametron, and the tunnel diode. The main firms are Tokyo-Shibaura Electric, outstanding in the electric and electronic field; Hitachi; Sony; Matsushita; Nippon Denki; Mitsubishi; Yaou; Oki Denki;

Yodogawa, and Kobe Tsushin Kogyo.

In the medical field Japanese have developed an electron microscope, a telemeter for electronically revealing conditions of inner human organs, a painless electronic tooth drill, an electric stethoscope, a uterine cancer detector, a lead-glass that fights radiation, a multi-electron X-ray betatron for cancer combat, a method of transmitting X-ray pictures electrically hundreds of miles, a method for stitching blood vessels together, for freezing human brain and heart for surgery, and for restoring human sight through transplanted chicken cornea. The Japanese have also discovered several wonder drugs: kanamycin for bacterial diseases including TB, mitomycin for cancer, hydrazid for pulmonary ailments and cephalomycin for encephalitis.

In respect to cameras the nation has few peers, especially with its fine lenses ground even so precisely as to the F1:1 level, the lowest lens opening in commercial use today. And the Japan Binoculars Export Promotion Agency is handling a "zoom lens"—the latest such invention in a fast-moving Japanese optical field.

Japanese have invented a wide range of items—from a cashew oil lacquer for making paint fast to a collapsible yacht packed in a single bag and readily portable; from an infrared telescope to a sonic whale detector; from a new lignite base to a high calorific gas for home cooking and heating, from a diamond-producing furnace to an anti-corrosion paint; from a new insecticide used in wheat fields to an artificial kidney, and from a dual purpose pick-axe to a means of ensuring ships' safety in harbours by compressed air breakwaters.

The big industrial firms produce much that is new and useful. But almost more impressive is the inventive record of small firms with fewer technicians, lower budgets, smaller laboratories and less skilled labour and experience.

Guiding genius is the three-headed Ministry of International Trade and Industry, leading Government organ. It has its Invention Promotion Council, its Science and Technology Agency and its Electronic Technical Laboratory. And the Patent Agency was never busier.

The Government, too, is embarking on a Ten-Year Plan for educating future technicians and uncovering hidden talent—and inventors.

The so-called "little people" contribute as well to the general inventiveness as housewives, office clerks, day labourers, even unemployed have inventions to their credit. One hustling organization, styling itself the "Saturday Club" has over 200 members—and well over 350 patents.

Invention fever is breaking out afresh in this ancient land. And inventions are helping Japan—and its peoples—to a new prosperity.

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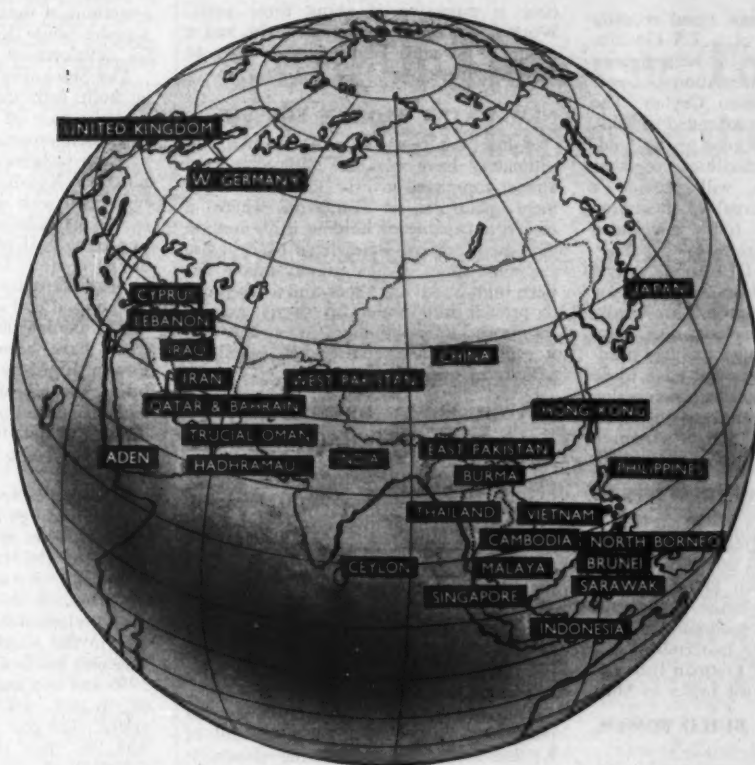
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INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NOTES

DLF LOAN FOR AIRPORT IN CEYLON

The Development Loan Fund recently announced the signing of a US Government loan of \$3,200,000 to help finance construction of a new international airport 24 miles north of Colombo, Ceylon. The loan will help finance an extended runway, terminal apron, taxiways, and plane holding positions. These facilities, together with existing facilities, will provide a modern civil airport capable of serving all international airline traffic envisioned for the foreseeable future.

All procurement with DLF funds will be within the United States. Some raw materials needed for the project are locally available, but cement, asphalt, steel, electrical equipment and cables, building hardware, and similar supplies will have to be imported. A US consulting engineering firm is expected to be engaged to supervise construction, and a US construction firm will perform the work.

WEST GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS IN JAPAN

Executives of West German machinery building firms are to arrive in Japan shortly. They have been invited by the Japan Efficiency Association to discuss among various topics—technological ties between firms of the two countries.

The President of West German Iron and Steel Federation is to visit Japan in May.

SWEDISH FIRMS TO BUILD POWER PLANT IN CEYLON

Two Swedish contracting firms, Skånska Cementgjuteriet and Widmark & Platzer, have recently been awarded a contract by the Singhalese Government for building a hydro-power plant in Ceylon. The contract is reported to be worth about Kr.35,000,000 (£2,400,000; \$7,000,000). The plant, which will be located in a mountainous area 60 kilometres east of Colombo, will have a 6 km. tunnel and a

power station producing 50,000 kW. The head is 160 metres (425 ft.). Construction time is estimated at about three years. Work is to commence immediately, and a group of Swedish engineers is shortly to leave for Ceylon.

NEW WATER PROJECT FOR FIJI

A new water supply project which will ultimately have cost £1 million is now almost completed in Fiji. The water treatment plant is at Tamavua where a reservoir capable of holding three million gallons of treated water have been in use for some time. A new gravity intake has been built at Savura Creek and a reservoir, to provide bulk water for shipping, is in the process of re-building. When finished, it will hold three-quarters of a million gallons of water.

KYUSHU POWER DEVELOPMENT

The World Bank has approved a loan equivalent to \$12 million for the expansion of electric generating capacity on the island of Kyushu, Japan. The loan will assist in financing the construction of a 156,000 kilowatt thermal power plant at Kokura in northern Kyushu, one of the most heavily-industrialised areas of Japan. The loan was made to The Japan Development Bank which will relend the proceeds to the Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc., the fourth largest of the nine private utilities which supply power in Japan.

The area served by the Kyushu company consists of the entire island of Kyushu and small neighbouring islands. It has a population of about 13.5 million; it produces more than half of Japan's coal and more than a third of the steel. Sales to industrial consumers account for a large proportion of the Kyushu company's total sales of electric energy. Between 1951 and 1959 the company's sales more than doubled and are expected to increase at the rate of 8 per cent annually through 1965. To meet this rise in demand, the

company is carrying out a large expansion programme which will increase installed generating capacity of its system by 1,007,000 kilowatts by the end of March 1966, to a total of 2,965,000 kilowatts. The greater part of the increase will be in thermal capacity because coal for the operation of thermal plants is available in Kyushu while hydroelectric sites suitable for development are limited.

The Shinkokura thermal power plant is to be built with the assistance of the Bank loan is part of the Kyushu company's expansion programme. The plant is being built on reclaimed land on the seacoast of northern Kyushu. It is a high-efficiency type plant with an initial installed capacity of 156,000 kilowatts, and will use as fuel low-grade coal produced on Kyushu. It is designed for future expansion to an ultimate capacity of 532,000 kilowatts.

The total cost of the project is estimated at the equivalent of \$27.7 million. Contracts have been placed by the Kyushu Power Company with Japanese manufacturers for all major items of plant and equipment, and civil works on the site are more than half finished. The power plant is expected to be in operation by December 1961.

The loan is for a term of 20 years and is guaranteed by the Government of Japan.

This is the second loan made by the Bank for the expansion of the Kyushu company's power facilities. A loan of £11.2 million in 1953 assisted in financing the installation of the first 75,000-kilowatt unit in the Karita thermal power station. The unit has been in operation since mid-1956 and two units having a total capacity of 312,000 kilowatts have since been added. The cost of the Bank-financed unit was less than the original estimate and £750,000 of the loan was subsequently cancelled.

LOAN FOR PHILIPPINE EXPLOSIVES PLANT

The Development Loan Fund announced the signing of a US \$2.1 million US Government loan to the Orval Chemical Company of Manila, to assist in the erection of a plant to manufacture nitroglycerin, dynamite, and related products

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for industrial use from basic raw materials available from domestic sources.

The company, newly established, is owned by American and Philippine private investors. The plant will be located on the island of Luzon about 75 miles from Manila. The project will be carried out with the assistance of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, which is entering into a long-term licensing and management arrangement with the new company. Procurement with DLF funds will be from United States suppliers.

At present there are no facilities in the Philippines for making dynamite explosives. These are badly needed for the construction of highway, irrigation, and hydroelectric power projects, and for the expansion and development of mineral resources.

NEW CIVIL AVIATION SCHEMES FOR PAKISTAN

The Development Working Party of Pakistan's Planning Commission has approved three important civil aviation schemes:

New Airway and Control Centre

A new airway with a control centre at Panjgur (230 miles north-west of Karachi). This is part of an overall scheme to link the C.E.N.T.O. regional capitals Karachi-Teheran—Ankara by an airway equipped with the necessary navigational aids, telecommunications and personnel.

Estimated cost is about £810,000 of which £526,000 will be foreign exchange.

12,000 feet Runway at Dacca

A 12,000 feet runway is projected at Dacca in East Pakistan. This will enable Pakistan International Airlines to operate jets between East and West Pakistan (at present Super-Constellations are used).

Estimated cost is about £4 million of which about £1.6 million is external expenditure.

Procurement of Ground Equipment

£1.2 million is earmarked for procurement of airport safety, search and rescue equipment, communications and navigational equipment for the various airports of Pakistan.

THAI-POLISH TRADE

Polish cargo ships operating at below-conference rates are now coming into Bangkok at the rate of one a month to take rice, jute and rubber to Europe. The number will be increased if the trade requires it. Trade with Poland is expected to increase substantially during 1961. Last year the total Thai-Polish trade amounted to about US \$2.3 million of which 25 to 30 per cent consisted of Thai exports to Poland. Other non-conference lines have been invited to call at Bangkok in an effort by the government to reduce the current high freight rates. A condition attached

Company Meeting

British-American Tobacco Company Limited

A GENERALLY MORE SATISFACTORY YEAR

The fifty-eighth Annual General Meeting was held on March 23 in London. Sir Duncan Oppenheim in the course of his speech said:

Last year I was able to report that the sales for the first five months of the financial year showed an increase over the corresponding period of the previous year. The rate of increase improved over the remainder of the year. The increase of just under £6,000,000 in consolidated trading profit is a reliable indication of a generally more satisfactory year.

There has been a further decrease in the trading profit on exports from the United Kingdom. The decrease in exports is an inevitable result of the desire of newly independent countries to foster national industry. The sales have not been lost to the Group, as it has been possible to transfer the greater part of the production to the factories of our subsidiaries operating in the countries concerned. Although the overall profit of the Group may not be greatly affected by the transfer of manufacture abroad, it has an adverse effect on the proportion of the Group Net Profit available to B.A.T., which mainly consists of the United Kingdom trading profit of the Company and dividends received from subsidiary companies. Whilst, in the long term, increased trading profits of these subsidiaries will make it possible for them to pay correspondingly larger dividends to B.A.T., this is not necessarily so in the short term, as the subsidiaries will be retaining a substantial part of their earnings to finance the increased manufacturing capacity required.

Diversification

The Company has for many years been interested in the printing and paper-making industries. We have been giving considerable attention to the further development of this part of the Group's business. The main development to date is the agreement with Wiggins Teape & Co. Limited which

was announced on November 3, 1960. We are confident that this association is the best way of expanding our interests in the paper industry.

Over the years we have accumulated a unique store of management and marketing experience throughout the world and we feel that this can, with our available financial resources, be put to profitable use and should be so put when suitable opportunities occur in fields other than the tobacco business and the ancillary undertakings in which we have hitherto been interested. To give greater freedom of action in this respect, a widening of the Company's Objects Clause in the Memorandum of Association will be proposed at the Extraordinary General Meeting.

Our primary aim remains the development and expansion of the Company's tobacco business and businesses ancillary thereto throughout the world whenever the opportunity arises, a fact which is borne out by the Report and Accounts.

Sales for the first five months of the current year again show a satisfactory increase over the corresponding period of the previous year. It is practically impossible to forecast the Group Trading Profit for the year. As far as I can see at present, such additional dividends as the Holding Company may receive from overseas subsidiaries may do no more than offset the expected reduction in the United Kingdom trading profits. I do not, therefore, feel able to forecast much change in the share of the Group Net Profit dealt with in the Accounts of British-American Tobacco Company itself, although I believe it will be possible, barring unforeseen circumstances, to maintain the total distribution of 2/2d. free of tax on each 10/- unit of Ordinary Stock.

The Report was adopted and at the subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting resolutions altering the Memorandum and Articles of Association were passed.

to the shipping agreement with Poland is that the ships' crews will not be permitted to go ashore in Bangkok, "as a precaution against the infiltration of Communism" according to a statement by a government spokesman in Bangkok.

THAI IMPORT POLICY

Reduction of import duties on certain goods has been announced. These include certain chemicals for the chemical detergent industry, wood pulp and scrap paper for paper manufacture, fire-resistant bricks, marine engines, floats and nylon yarn for use in the fishing industry, fertilizers, insecticides and sprayers, and uncut precious stones to be worked up in Thailand. Chromium cobalt for dentistry and chemicals for the manufacture of anti-malarial products have been exempted from duty. Import duty has been increased on seasoning powders, bottles, handkerchiefs, cement, glutamic acid, cigarette lighters, salted, raw and dried or treated hides. These changes in the rates of duty have been made to protect and promote local manufactures and agriculture.

A government committee headed by the Thai Prime Minister has been holding meetings to consider projects for developing the arid "poverty-region" of north-east Thailand. Proposals are being considered for the construction of roads, railways, irrigation works and a 40,000 kw. power station. No special funds will be used but loans may be sought and the Premier has said that the World Bank has expressed its interest.

JAPAN PAPER PLANT FOR THE SOVIET UNION

A provisional agreement signed in Moscow provides for the delivery of a complete paper manufacturing plant by the Toyo Menka Company to the Soviet Union. The shipment is to be concluded by the end of 1962, and according to *The Japan Times* the value of the machinery to be supplied is US \$8 million. The plant is designed to produce 800 tons of liner board daily. A five-year credit has been arranged for this contract.

AIR INDIA'S EAST EUROPE - AMERICA SERVICE

A feature of Air India's summer schedule is a new service between Prague and New York via London. This will be the first direct flight between any Eastern European country and the United States.

It will be flown by Rolls-Royce Boeing 707s as part of one of the additional summer services to be flown by Air India between India and the United States via the United Kingdom. There will be one flight a week in each direction.

From May 1 Air India's fleet of four Boeings will provide six jet services a week between Bombay and London, five of which will continue across the Atlantic.

The Boeings will also operate two services a week each from Bombay to Tokyo and Nairobi.

Other services to Sydney and Moscow will be flown during the remainder of 1961 by Super Constellations which will be replaced on these routes early in 1962 when a further two Boeing 707s are due to be delivered. By the summer of 1962 Air India intend to operate a daily trans-Atlantic service.

UK WOOL TOPS FOR ASIA

During the first two months of 1961 UK exports of wool tops to Japan reached nearly 2 million lb. valued at £826,101 as against 646,000lb. valued at £325,541 during the corresponding period of 1960. Exports of wool tops to Pakistan increased too and were valued at £227,169 during the first two months of 1961 as against £128,277 during the corresponding period of 1960. But the exports to the other Asian markets show a decrease, and during the first two months of 1961 amounted to the value of £680,599 in the case of China, £449,730 to India, and £136,945 to South Korea.

CHINA'S AID FOR KOREAN LIGHT INDUSTRIES

The governments of China and North Korea signed in Peking a protocol on Chinese assistance to Korea in the building of a number of light industrial projects. The signing marked the consolidation and development of Sino-Korean economic and cooperative relations.

Under the protocol's provisions the Chinese Government will supply complete equipment and technical aid to fountain pen, knitted goods, and rubber products factories built by the Korean Government. The protocol also stipulates that single items of equipment necessary to the development of light industries will also be provided by China.

KABUL-MOSCOW AIR LINK

A new Kabul-Moscow international air line went into service on April 3 with a flight by the IL-18 turboprop airliner. The line linking the two capitals will be served by Soviet planes.

SOVIET AID TO MONGOLIA

A protocol defining the capacity and the limits of projects to be built with Soviet financial and technical assistance has been signed in Ulan Bator between the governments of the Mongolian People's Republic and the USSR.

The protocol provides for the building in Mongolia of a coal strip mine, a thermal power station with a high-tension transmission line, a railway, a motor repair works, a furniture factory, a mechanised bakery, three timber centres and several other projects.

Agreement has also been reached, at the request of the Mongolian side, on speeding up the deliveries of Soviet equipment and materials for the construction of a large-scale house-building combine and flour mills in Ulan Bator and other Mongolian towns.

NEW BEN LINE AGENTS IN MANILA

The Ben Line has appointed Delgado Shipping Agencies Inc., Bonifacio Drive, Manila, as its agents in the Philippines, in succession to Dodwell & Co. Ltd., who have decided to close their offices in Manila. Delgado Shipping Agencies Inc. is an associated organisation of the Filipino firm Delgado Brothers Inc., and was set up specifically to handle this type of shipping business. The Ben Line's sub-agents at other Philippine ports remain unchanged.

ERICSSON TELEPHONES BUY AUSTRALIAN COMPANY

The L. M. Ericsson telephone company, Stockholm, has acquired the majority of the shares of Trimax Transformers Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, Australia. The purchase price was £A152,000.

In conjunction with this deal Trimax will change its name to L. M. Ericsson Trimax Pty. Ltd. Its manufacturing programme includes equipment for telecommunications and the electrical industry. Related Ericsson manufactures are now to be added.

L. M. Ericsson entered Australia on a major scale in 1959, when the country's telephone administration chose Ericsson's crossbar system as standard for the automatization of Australia's telephone network.

INDIA'S FIRST ATOMIC STATION

During the Third Five-Year a sum of over £38 million is to be invested on the setting up of India's first atomic power station at Tarapur. The Indian Government has also decided to develop the uranium mine at Jaduguda in Bihar and to establish a processing plant there. The total estimated cost of this scheme is nearly £6.5 million, and the processing plant is scheduled to go into production by the end of 1963.

CEYLON-JAPAN FISHERY AGREEMENT

Japan and Ceylon have signed an agreement to set up a fishery technical training centre in Negombo (near Colombo) as a joint project of the two nations. Japan considers this venture as an assistance for the economic development of Ceylon, and will send to Ceylon technicians to train Ceylonese fishermen and fishing boat engine repairmen. Japan will also provide training materials, including boats, fishing tackle, tools and other required goods.

Power Stations and Substations

Sécheron Works Co Ltd, Geneva, the specialists in the electrotechnical field, supply all kinds of equipment for complete power stations and substations:

High capacity A.C. and D.C. motors and generators. Power transformers of all sizes and voltages. Automatic regulators for various types of controls. Pumpless mercury arc rectifiers, semi-conductor rectifiers.

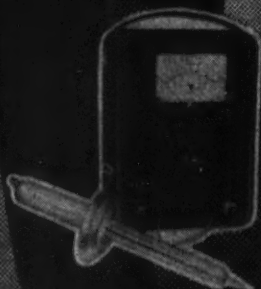
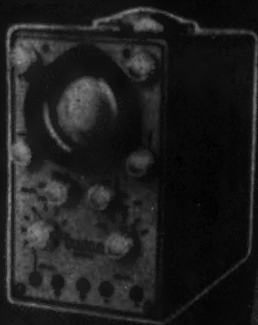
Further lines of production: Electric traction equipment, Welding sets and electrodes.

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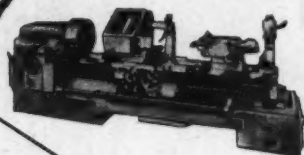
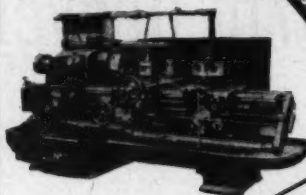
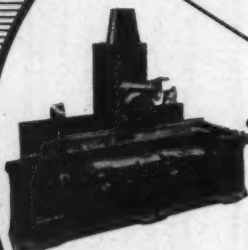
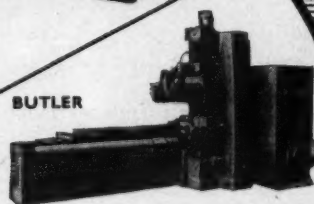
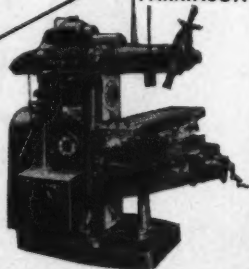
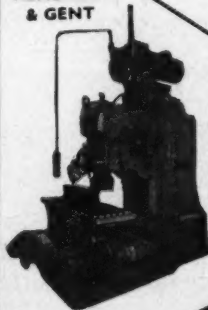
FAMILY IN FLIGHT . . . You're coming
with Mummy and me to visit your Granny, Daddy said.
In a great big Rolls-Royce 707. So I told my school-friends.
I'm going to fly Air-India (stuck-up thing! said one).
I shall sit on a seat of purest gossamer, with millions
of jewels all around me (you're ugly! said another) and
be served with big helpings of jelly on gold plates (piggy! said
another). And I shall be escorted on and off the plane
like the queen of all the world. And my luggage will
be carried by handsome princes (big head! shouted
my best friend). I don't care. I shall fly like this to
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AUSTIN AND THE ALPS



EVERY YEAR between 350-400 motorists break down or get into difficulty on the 7,000-foot-high Grimsel Pass in Central Switzerland. 30-year-old Roman Sidler's job is to rescue them. Just that. To find them on the precipitous road . . . to repair their cars or tow them . . . and to see them safely on their way. And to do this job he uses an Austin Gipsy—the one he is driving in the picture.

MOUNTAIN CONDITIONS

If you've ever driven on an Alpine pass you'll know how steep they are . . . how the narrow road twists and snakes between the crags and sheer rock on either side . . . how it climbs and climbs until you think you simply *can't* go any higher.

It's not surprising break-downs occur. Cars are tested to the utmost by these

roads, and the thin atmosphere and overheating produce highly unusual engine conditions.

TOURING CLUB OF SWITZERLAND

That's why the Touring Club of Switzerland operate this rescue service. For all the summer months and until late October, when snowfalls close down the pass completely, Roman Sidler aids the traveller. Every half-mile or so along the mountain roads there are telephones: calls for help are passed immediately to Herr Sidler. His Gipsy is fitted with a radio system which flashes a signal whenever he is required—wherever he may be.

THE PULL OF THE GIPSY

Driving in the mountains requires the highest qualities of a vehicle. Of the Austin Gipsy he drives, in service since early 1958, Herr Sidler says: "The Gipsy

pulls really well in these mountains. Its suspension and gearbox are first-class, too. And we always get excellent service."

Here are some more features of the Gipsy: Now on long or short wheelbase. Flexitor® rubber torsion suspension. 62 b.h.p. petrol or 55 b.h.p. diesel engine. 4-speed synchromesh gearbox with power take-off; high and low ratio auxiliary with f.w.d. All-steel body. Canvas hood, or removable hardtop, or as pickup. Max. drawbar pull 3,000 lb.

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